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CSSR'S HAVLIN SPEAKS TO COMMUNIST THEORETICIANS

AU171500 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 15 Oct 86 pp 1, 2

[CTK report: "A consultation on the Activity of Party Theoretical Centers Has Begun in Prague; Taking Into Consideration the Interests of All Mankind"]

[Text] Prague (CTK) -- An international meeting of representatives of theoretical work centers of the communist and workers parties and other Marxist research centers began in Prague yesterday [14 October]. The deliberations are attended by delegations from the socialist countries and by representatives of institutions of the Communist parties from the capitalist and developing countries. Yesterday's session was attended by Josef Havlin, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, Miloslav Dockal, head of a CPCZ Central Committee department; Jozef Svec, head of a CPSL Central Committee department; Jozef Svec, head of a CPSL Central Committee departent; and Ladislav Novotny, rector of the CPCZ Central Committee's Political College.

The purpose of the meeting is to exchange information about the activity of the party centers for theoretical work and multilateral work groups, and the coordination of cooperation when implementing the resolutions of the fraternal party congresses. A discussion of topical issues concerning the development of socialism in the current stage is on the agenda.

Authorized by the CPCZ Central Committee, CPCZ Central Committee Secretary Josef Havlin welcomed the participants to the CSSR. He conveyed comradely greetings to them, and wishes for the complete success of the deliberations and for a pleasant stay in our country from Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and CSSR president.

In recent days, he said, we have all followed with great tension an exceptionally important international event -- the meeting between Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and U.S. President Ronald Reagan in Reykjavik. Issues which are fateful for our times, for the future of mankind, and its further existence, were on the agenda.

The Soviet Union submitted a proposal for scrapping all nuclear weapons by the end of this century. In Reykjavik the Soviet comrades proposed reducing the number of strategic weapons by 50 percent now. At the same time they went fully half way to meet previous American demands to scrap all American and Soviet intermediate-range missiles in Europe. The stance of the Soviet Union consists of not just proposals, but practical deeds. People throughout the world, even in bourgeois circles, are gradually comprehending that the Soviet proposals are not an expression of the geopolitical efforts of one great power but express the objective interests of all mankind. Unfortunately, the Soviet peace proposals and demands run up against the intransigence of the U.S. military-industrial complex. This happened in Reykjavik too. The United States blocked the talks at the moment when, as Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev said, the adoption of historic decision was close at hand.

As the press conference held in Reykjavik on Sunday night reaffirmed, the Soviet representatives are realists and optimists. Their optimism springs from their good will and patience, stems from the clear program of acceleration of the comprehensive development of the USSR and other socialist countries, from the endeavor aimed at consolidating the unity and the action capability of the international communist and workers movement, all peace and democratic forces. Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev expressed this again at the end of the press conference by calling for further talks on contentious issues.

Josef Havlin underscored that the CPCZ fully supports the USSR's peace foreign policy. This policy, also expressed at the Reykjavik meeting, fully corresponds to the interests of our country, our nations. We will be actively contributing to its assertion also in the future. A unified course of the socialist countries, a unified support of the Communist and workers parties is important in this.

You are meeting in our fatherland, he said, at a time when we are striving to fulfill the tasks arising from the 17th CPCZ Congress for all spheres of social activity. On the basis of a profound analysis of the state of our society, its long-term needs, on the basis of everything that is being done in the world, especially in the struggle to maintain peace and eliminate the danger of a war conflict and of everything that is connected with it, the 17th CPCZ Congress approved a strategic line of an accelerated socioeconomic development of the CSSR for the next 5 years with a view to the year 2000. What is involved is the intensification of the national economy, in which we attribute the vital role to science and research, and to the consistent introduction of their results in practice. The principal purpose is enhancing the living standard of our people and strengthening their social security.

Josef Havlin futher said that the Czechoslovak working people fully support the CPCZ policy, which proceeds from the experience we have acquired to date in the construction of socialism, from the systematic assessment and generalization of this experience, and the creative application of the wealth of theoretical as well as practical findings of the CPSU, expecially from the deliberations and adopted documents of its 27th congress. He stressed that we attentively study the experience and methods of work of the Communist and workers parties of the socialist countries, of the Communist and workers parties of the whole world, and that we are searching for ways to make use of them in our conditions. We attach particular importance to theoretical works that elucidate the topical issues of social life and that contribute to a creative search and practical recommendations derived from theoretical knowledge.

He noted that the time which has elasped since the 17th CPCZ Congress fully confirms that we have entered a very demanding period, in which there is not place or time for indecisiveness or inconsistency, in which only consientious work and a full dedication to the cause of socialism can yield success in the realization of the policy of the party and the socialist state.

In another part of his speech, CPCZ Central Committee Secretary Josef Havlin spoke about the fulfillment of the economic plan in the first 6 months of this year. In this connection he noted problems, such as the slow reduction of material and energy intensiveness by the production sector, and the rising of the quality of products and other, especially qualitative, indicators of the plan. In the interest of this, we are waging a great struggle for the comprehension that science and modern technology, their development and more energetic implementation, are decisive factors of the intensification of the national economy, that scientific-technical development must become the axis of national economic planning and all management.

We attach great importance to the Comprehensive Program of Scientific-Technical Progress of the CEMA Member-States Up to the Year 2000 and to a consistent fulfillment of tasks that arise from it for us. We are convinced that the incorporation of our country in this common program will multiply the results of our research potential, that it will contribute to raising the productivity of social labor, and that it will deepen our knowledge, technological and economic policy.

Josef Havlin further characterized the development of our scientific research base. He pointed out the still considerable untapped potential and gaps in organization, in the methods of management and effectiveness of scientific research work. He stressed that the CPCZ ascribes special importance to the development of social sciences. At the 17th congress the party appealed to the front of social sciences for more boldness and systematization when studying the processes of qualitative changes of the entire social organism, when generalizing and formulating the necessary practical conclusions and recommendations. From this point of view, we very attentively study also the results of the communist and workers parties. The 17th CPCZ Congress, like the 27th CPSU Congress and the congresses of theo ther fraternal parties, stress the dialectics of the development of production forces and production relations, scientific-technical progress, and the growth of the active role of the human factor.

Josef Havlin said that the key tasks of social development fully concern also the further development of socialist democracy in Czechoslovakia. The elections to all levels of representative bodies last spring affirmed that the political system of our state is healthy and productive. At the same time, however, the elections also showed the necessity for and the possibility of deepening social democracy further. Therefore, for example, we are expanding the powers and the responsibilities of the basic components of our self-administration system -- the national committees. By enlisting the entire National Front ever more actively in the joint decision-making and participating in the practical fulfillment of political, economic, social, and cultural-educational tasks in practice, the everyday public social activity of almost all the population of our country is being achieved. But here too we still have untapped resources from the viewpoint of quantity, but, in particular, also quality as regards joining, presentation of wishes, ideas, proposals, and the wisdom of citizens. The CPCZ Central Committee secretary said that the tasks set by the 17th CPCZ Congress cannot be implemented without the aware, active, and creative participation of the young generation. We see in this a dynamizing social factor in the construction of the developed socialist society.

In the closing part of his speech, Josef Havlin stressed that Marxism-Leninism, as an internationally unform teaching doctrine, can be fruitfully developed only in close international cooperation, and that there is a growing importance to learn to know one another and exchange experience, theoretical findings, and ideas. He said that from these and other viewpoints, the meeting of the leading representatives of theoritical institutions olf the central committees of the Communist and workers parties is, without doubt, immensely important.

GDR PRESENTS PROPOSAL AT VIENNA MBFR TALKS

LD232108 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1555 GMT 23 Oct 86

[Text] Vienna, 23 Oct (ADN) -- The GDR delegation at the Vienna negotiations on mutual reduction of forces and arms in central Europe has placed at the disposal of all participant states at the plenary session on Thursday the "Guidelines for a Nuclear Weapons-Free Corridor in Central Europe."

The proposal, which has been worked out by a joint working group of the SED and the SPD group in the Bundestag, was published in Bonn at the beginning of the week. The GDR delegation at the Vienna disarmament negotiations pointed out that the realization of this initiative would contribute to the reduction of military confrontation on the borderline of the two military coalitions in Europe and thus exert an altogether positive influence on the object of the Vienna negotiations.

Ambassador Valerian Mihaylov, the leader of the Soviet delegation, referred to the fact that the socialist states wish to achieve general and integrated disarmament for all types of weapons. This had again been stressed at the latest meeting of the committee of foreign ministers of the participant states of the Warsaw Pact at Bucharest.

Ambassador Mikhaylov in this connection recalled the latest initiatives by the GDR and the CSSR for the creation of chemical and nuclear weapons free zones in central Europe.

Babajewski Speaks for Pact

AU231521 Paris AFP in English 1515 GMT 23 Oct 86

[Text] Vienna, Oct 23 (AFP) -- A limited agreement at the Vienna Mutual Balanced Force Reduction (MBFR) talks would enable wider negotiations on reducing conventional forces in Europe as a whole, the spokesman of the Warsaw Pact delegation said here Thursday.

The spokesman, Stanislaw Babajewski, made the statement to reporters after the weekly meeting between NATO (North Atlantic Treaty Organisation) and Warsaw Pact representatives on cutting conventional forces in central Europe.

Babajewski said that if the two sides reached a limited agreement here, it would be desirable to consider wider negotiations, not limited to central Europe, as a second step.

Delegates of both sides meanwhile reported once again their disagreement over control measures, the issue that for 13 years has prevented an MBFR agreement since the talks opened in 1973.

The head of the U.S. delegation, Robert Blackwill, said the Warsaw Pact demand that under the annual Soviet troop rotation in central Europe, the nearly 500,000 Soviet troops relieved should be allowed through without checkpoint control was unacceptable to NATO.

For the Warsaw Pact, Mr Babayevski accused the West of undermining the Vienna talks by proposing "heavily exaggerated" verification and control measures.

COMMENTARY ON GORBACHEV 22 OCT TV SPEECH

AU231424 Sofia BTA in English 1138 GMT 23 Oct 86

["For the Sake of Peace" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, October 23 (BTA commentator Ivan Gaytandzhiev) -- For a third time in ten days, the Secretary General of the CC of the CPSU Mikhail Gorbachev came up with a realistic, highly responsible and authoritative assessment of his meeting with U.S. President Ronald Reagan in the Icelandic capital. Mr Gorbachev was evidently guided in this move by the clear awareness that prompt and truthful information is needed to check the dishonest approach and speculations on the part of the U.S. and other NATO member countries.

Last night, in his major statement on Soviet television, Mr Gorbachev arrived at the principal conviction that the removal of the nuclear threat is not just the foremost priority, but also a feasible undertaking. Solutions to this hard and vital problem should be sought in the direction outlined by the Soviet Union in its constructive peace proposals tabled in the Icelandic capital. This new understanding opens up a fresh outlook on the chances to remove the nuclear threat impending over mankind, and it takes the efforts towards the maintenance of peace into a fundamentally new stage.

Washington's obstructionist policy runs against the vein of the common opinion that the Iceland summit upgraded the Soviet-American dialogue and East-West [?dialogue] as a whole to a higher level.

The Soviet Party leader produced a number of convincing examples to expose the provocative anti-Soviet campaign, launched in the U.S. and seeking to misrepresent the truth and the real dimensions of the Reykjavik meeting. He made it quite clear that certain influential circles in the U.S. are making a sustained effort to render the dialogue with the Soviet Union pointless and to ruin the process of nuclear disarmament. Instead of meeting half-way the U.S.S.R.'s goodwill and earnest desire to create conditions for lasting and stable peace, Washington concocts fabrications and brings fresh speculations into play. There is a growing awareness among the international community that, at least for the time being, the American Administration does not want a realistic settlement of the global issues of our time and, worse yet, it has not got any suggestions how tc achieve it.

Instead of trying to create a more favourable atmosphere for the talks with the U.S.S.R., Washington blindly clings to its perilous "Star Wars" programme, whose implementation would spread the arms race into outer space.

Against the background of the negative view taken by the U.S., one cannot help being impressed by the consistent and constructive Soviet foreign policy, reaffirmed in Mr Gorbachev's statement. The radical Soviet proposals, seen by the world public as a constructive programme for peace and disarmment, remain in force.

In-depth analysis and objectivity are the hallmarks of the Soviet leader's statement. Speaking volumes for a most heightened sense of responsibility for the destinies of mankind, it epitomizes new political thinking.

IOJ CONGRESS ENDS, CALLS FOR PEACE ACTION

AU232036 Sofia BTA in English 1832 GMT 23 Oct 86

["The I.O.J. Congress Calls for Joint Action in Defense of Peace -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, October 23 (BTA) -- We call on all people working in the mass media to join their efforts in the struggle for peace, against the threat of a nuclear conflict, for democracy and progress, reads the address to the journalists of the world adopted at today's closing session of the 10th Congress of the International Organization of Journalists (I.O.J.).

The address condemns imperialist forces who are promoting the stockpiling of mass destruction weapons. The planet is still being shaken by nuclear blasts conducted by the U.S. despite the persistent protests of the world public. The peoples of the world are deeply concerned over the plans to take the arms race into space, reads the document.

The participants in the congress express their regret over the American Administration's unwillingness to make use of the historic chance to find a cardinal settlement of the problems of war and peace. This chance appeared at the Reykjavik summit as a result of the Soviet proposals which correspond to the interests of all states. "We call on the leading politicians in the U.S. to reassess the realities of our time and embark on the road leading to the salvation of peace, the freeing of mankind from the horrible threat of an all-destructive war," state the delegates to the congress in their address.

The document notes that the mass media must contribute to the preservation and strengthening of peace, the establishment of a climate of trust between the states and peoples of the world. This conclusion was drawn by most delegates in their speeches before the congress. Guided by its awareness of its responsibility, the International Organization of Journalists appeals to all journalists to mobilize public opinion in defense of peace. The congress calls for more active joint efforts in the struggle against hunger, in the protection of the natural environment and in the development of new sources of energy.

Despite the differences in the social, economic and professional conditions under which journalists do their jobs, it is a common duty to everyone of them to work in the name of the truth, understanding, freedom and peace, concludes the address of the I.O.J., an organization uniting over a quarter of a million people working in the media throughout the world.

The congress approved a declaration of solidarity with all journalists who are working together with the people of their nations for national independence, for the right of self-determination, democracy, peace and social progress. The 10th congress expresses its solidarity with all proposals and initiatives aimed at total disarmament. In the International Year of Peace, the congress expresses its full support for the proposals of the Soviet Union and the other socialist states on the elimination of all nuclear weapons by the year 2000, on the strengthening of peace and security.

The declaration expresses the organization's solidarity with all journalists who are fulfilling their humanitarian mission in the struggle against he reactionary forces and are thus subject to repression and persecution, with the journalists who have suffered from the concentration and monopolization of the media in the capitalist world. The I.O.J. calls for solidarity with the journalists fighting for their social and professional rights.

The congress approved the resolution proposed by the second working group on new world information order. It sets as a goal of the united efforts of journalists the establishing of new economic order and the development of independent national communication systems. The new information order must contribute to the strengthening of peace, to disarmament, to the creation of atmosphere of trust, understanding and cooperation. It must secure equal right participation of all peoples in the exchange of information. The right for free access to communication means should be guaranteed. The document points out that the new information order must create the conditions for equal right cooperation, to enable each country to defend its national sovereignty and cultural identity.

The resolution of the 10th congress stresses IOJ's active work is the U.N., especially in U.N.E.S.C.O., as well as in many other international organizations. It notes the need of broadening of the contacts among journalists from countries having different social systems.

The congress sent a cable to the leaders of the non-aligned countries movement, to the Organization of African Unity, and to the front line states. The cable condemns the policy of apartheid in the Republic of South Africa and insists on adhering to the announced sanctions against the regime in Pretoria.

Closing the congress Mr Kaarle Nordenstreng, chairman of IOJ, expressed satisfaction with the constructive and creative spirit of the discussions at the congress and characterized its work as fruitful.

Elects Leaders

AU232044 Sofia BTA in English 1933 GMT 23 Oct 86

[Text] Sofia, October 23 (BTA) -- The IOJ congress elected the new leaders of the organization, today. Mr Kaarle Nordenstreng (Finland) was reelected as president of IOJ, and Mr Jiri Kubka (Czechoslovakia) -- as secretary general. Mr Jean-Maurice Herman (France) is a honorary president of IOJ. The Presidium of the organization has 31 members, and the Executive Committee - 65 members.

Reception Held

AU232047 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2000 GMT 23 Oct 86

[Text] A reception was given for the delegates to the 10th IOJ congress on 23 October at the Boyana Residence. On behalf of Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council, Petur Tanchev, first deputy chairman of the State Council, addressed the participants. He stressed the great authorative organization [several words indistinct]. The forum in Sofia demonstrated the great possibilities of the mass media in the struggle for liquidating nuclear weapons and protecting peace on earth, Comrade Petur Tanchev pointed out.

Prof Kaarle Nordenstreng, IOJ president, expressed cordial thanks for the warm hospitality and the wonderful work conditions created for the participants in the congress.

The reception, which took place in a warm and friendly atmosphere, was attended by Comrades Yordan Yotov, Milko Balev, Georgi Yordanov, and Stoyan Mikhaylov.

JOURNALIST COOPERATION AGREEMENTS SIGNED

AU231513 Sofia BTA in English 1400 GMT 23 Oct 86

[Text] Sofia, October 23 (BTA) -- A cooperation agreement between the unions of journalists of Bulgaria and Mongolia was signed here today. It envisages concrete measures for broadening the links between the two organizations in the 1986-1990 period.

The document was signed by Mr Boyan Traykov, president of the Union of Bulgarian Journalists and director general of the BTA, and Mr Lodongiin Tudev [spelling as received], president of the Union of Mongolian Journalists and chief editor of the UNEN newspaper.

Mr Boyan Traykov, director general of the BTA, and Mr Ahmed al Hubaishi [spelling as received], director general of the Aden News Agency (ANA), signed a cooperation protocol for the two agencies for the 1987-1989 period.

ATANASOV RECEIVES DEPARTING ROMANIAN ENVOY

AU231350 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 22 Oct 86 p 8

[Text] Georgi Atanasov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, received yesterday [21 October] Liviu Minda, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the SR of Romania to our country, on the occasion of his final departure from our country, after having completed his tour of duty.

Mariy Ivanov, first deputy minister of foreign affairs, attended the meeting.

TANCHEV RECEIVES DEPARTING SRV, SWISS ENVOYS

AU231536 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1400 GMT 23 Oct 86

[Text] On 23 October Petur Tanchev, first deputy chairman of the State Council, received Hoang Trong Nhu, SRV ambassador to Bulgaria, on his final departure from Bulgaria, and Andre Cocoigny, Swiss ambassador to Bulgaria, in connection with the end of his diplomatic term in Bulgaria.

CULTURAL DELEGATION VISITS FRG 19-22 OCT

AU231008 Sofia BTA in English 1910 GMT 22 Oct 86

["Cultural Exchange in the Name of Peace" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Essen, October 22 (BTA correspondent) -- A delegation of the Lyudmila Zhivkova International Foundation, headed by its president Mr Vladimir Zhivkov, deputy chairman of the Council for Intellectual Development with the Council of Ministers, paid a visit to the F.R.G. from October 19 to October 22, 1986.

The delegation took part in the regular meeting of the Foundation's Circle of Friends in the F.R.G., held in Villa Huegel in Essen. Mr Vladimir Zhivkov read a report on the foundation's tasks and development.

Mr Berthold Beitz, chairman of the Circle of Friends and chairman of the Krupp Supervisory Board, stressed the important role of the Lyudmila Zhivkova International Foundation for the development of children's and young people's talent and their education in the spirit of peace and understanding. He assessed highly the cooperation with the foundation and its contribution to the improvement of the cultural exchange between Bulgaria and the F.R.G.

The participants discussed a program which includes an exchange of students, exhibitions of children's works -- property of the foundation in the F.R.G., the promotion of cultural initiatives between the two countries.

Professor Peter Fischer-Appelt, president of the University of Hamburg, was elected chairman of the foundation's Circle of Friends.

In Hamburg the delegation met with members of the Senate and representatives of the town's cultural circles, with whom it discussed the prospects for broadening the cultural exchange and the implementation of joint programs with the Lyudmila Zhivkova International Foundation.

FOREIGN POLICY COMMISSION HOLDS SESSION

AU230851 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Text] The Foreign Policy Commission of the National Assembly examined and discussed the draft plan for the Ninth 5-Year Plan period and the draft budget for 1987. The people's deputies heard briefings from representatives of the State Planning Commission and the Ministry of Finances, as well as a report from the commission's [not further specified] working group. During the debates it was pointed out that the main line of the draft plan is in conformity with the requirements for qualitatively new growth in the economy, the possibilities for socialist economic integration, and the country's participation in the international division of labor.

To ensure the commission's more efficient operation, three subcommissions were set up: on foreign policy questions; on foreign economic, scientific, and technical cooperation; and on international cultural activity.

The session was chaired by Milko Balev, chairman of the Foreign Policy Commission.

GENERAL DZHUROV AWARDS MERITORIOUS SOLDIERS

AU210801 Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA in Bulgarian 17 Oct 86 p, 3

[Captain Petyu Dafinkichev report on a ceremony at the "N-garrison" on 16 October at which Army General Dobri Dzhurov, minister of national defense, presented banners to army competition winners]

[Excerpts] N-garrison, 16 October (from our special correspondent by telephone) -- A festive atmosphere reigns on the parade ground. The soldiers of the detachment in which Officer Mutafchiev serves are filled with the happy excitement of anticipation. They are greatly rejoicing today, because of the satisfactory assessment of their achievements during the past training year. [passage omitted]

The common and well deserved joy and pride reached their climax when Army Gen Dorbri Dzhurov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and minister of national defense, accepted the report and individually greeted every soldiers' collective, congratulating them on the occasion of their great achievements. Col Gen Khristo Dobrev, first deputy minister of national defense, Col Gen Mitko Mitkov, chief of the People's Army Main Political Administration, as well as other generals, and officers, and representatives of sociopolitical and mass organizations took their seats in the honorary tribune.

Col Gen Aleksandr Zvartsev, representative of the commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces to the Bulgarian People's Army, was among those present at the ceremony.

The long-awaited moment finally came. Army Gen Dobri Dzhurov, minister of national defense, presented the interim banners for the best results in combat and political training to the affiliated collectives of the Bulgarian People's Army in the detachments where officers Mutafchiev and Petrov are serving. The soldiers expressed their joy and satisfaction at the award by voicing their loud "Hurrah!"

In his brief address Army Gen Dobri Dzhurov stressed the fact that only a excellent results can be a correct and truthful expression of the soldiers' loyalty to the party and motherland. Dwelling on the intenational military-political situation, the minister of national defense pointed out that the imperialist striving of American imperialism led to the failure of the Reykjavik negotiations and prevented a decisive step toward the elimination of tension in the world.

"The most reliable guarantor for the defense of socialism and for the preservation of peace in the world remains the Warsaw Pact, the speaker further stressed. It depends upon the armament, training, and the combat readiness of the Warsaw Pact whether peace reigns on this planet. The Bulgarian People's Army is an inseparable part of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces. As a result, the power of the fraternal combat alliance, and peace in the world, also depend upon the state of our army," Comrade Dzhurov stated.

Having mapped out the trends that will produce a qualitatively new standard of the soldiers achievements during the forthcoming training year, Army Gen Dobri Dzhurov, minister of national defense, urged the outstanding soldiers and winners of the competition, not to be content with their present achievements, but to multiply their successes, and to set an example to the soldiers' collectives, which should emulate them in implementing the decisions of the 13th BCP Congress.

Officer Mutafchiev most cordially expressed gratitude on behalf of those who received awards.

A festive parade followed which was headed by the proudly waving banners as symbols of honor and th soldiers' loyalty.

KOMSOMOL CONGRESS ON CONVENE 25 MAY 87

AU171658 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1600 GMT 17 Oct 86

[Text] The 15th Congress of the Dimitrov Komosmol will be convened on 25 May 1987. This decision was adopted at a plenum of the Dimitrov Komsomol Central Committee held in Sofia.

STROUGAL IN GREECE TO MEET PAPANDREOU, OTHERS

LD221353 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1130 GMT Oct 86

[Text] Greece -- Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal and his entourage arrived by air in Athens today for an official visit. They were cordially welcomed at the festively decorated airport by Andreas Papandreou at whose invitation the visit is taking place. Afterward Lubomir Strougal, accompanied by Andreas Papandreou, inspected the guard of honor at the airport. He also met with other members of the Greek Government and state officials, as well as with employees of the Czechoslovak Embassy. After the welcoming ceremony Lubomir Strougal and his entourage left for their temporary residence in Athens.

Meets With Parliament President

LD231525 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1000 GMT 23 Oct 86

[Text] Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal, started the 2d day of his official visit to the Hellenic Republic by meeting with Ioannis Alevras, president of the Greek Parliament.

During the conversation, in which members of Lubomir Strougal's entourage and top-ranking representatives of the Greek Parliament also took part, the federal premier praised the present development of relations between Czechoslovakia and Greece. He noted that a positive contribution toward this development is made also by cooperation at parliamentary level. He praised their share in the open relations between peoples. Lubomir Strougal referred to the significant role of parliaments in today's world, not only for bilateral contacts between states, but also for the opportunities that they have in the effort to preserve peace. he also said that the expected Greek parliamentary visit to Czechoslovakia will undoubtedly make an important contribution to improving Czechoslovak-Greek relations.

Ioannis Alevras stressed during the meeting that regular contacts between Czechoslovak and Greek representatives create an excellent atmosphere for cooperation between the two countries. He expressed the conviction that the present visit of Lubomir Strougal will be important for present relations and will be a further impulse for their deepening.

Received by Greek President

LD231745 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1300 GMT 23 Oct 86

[Text] Greece -- Lubomir Strougal, Czechoslovak premier, who is paying an official visit to Greece, was received in Athens today by Khristos Sartzetakis, Greek president. He briefed him on the principles of Czechoslovak foreign policy and Czechoslovakian attitudes toward the development of the current international situation. During the meeting, President Khristos Sartzetakis praised the present fruitful results of the Czechoslovak-Greek cooperation for the benefit of the peoples of the two countries. He highly praised the fact that, as has also been confirmed by the present Czechoslovak-Greek talks, they share identical or very close views on overcoming the world's main problems. He recalled the persistent efforts of Greece in seeking to strengthen cooperation between peoples and its enterprising attitude toward disarmament talks.

Talks With Papandreou

LD231732 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1430 GMT 23 Oct 86

[Excerpt] Greece -- Lubomir Strougal and Andreas Papandreou, Czechoslovak and Greek premiers, met in Athens today for their final talks.

The two representatives emphasized that in the last few years favorable results have been attained in political, economic, scientific-technical and cultural cooperation between Czechoslovakia and Greece. They spoke about other possibilities to advnace cooperation, in particular in the machine building industry, in expanding the Greek power production base and in the building of hydraulic power stations.

Lubomir Strougal and Andreas Papandreou said that the two countries agreed in their attitudes to tackling the key problems of the mankind: To avert the danger of nuclear war, arms and the creation of conditions for friendship and fruitful cooperation between nations. They praised the peace initiatives of the USSR that have met with a wide reaction from the world progressive general public. In this connection Lubomir Strougal spoke highly of the foreign policy of Greece, which is guided by the effort to create a favorable atmosphere for the political solution of serious conflicts in various parts of the world.

At the conclusion of the talks the foreign ministers of the two countries, Bohuslav Chnoupek and Karlos Papoulias, signed a Czechoslovka-Greek government agreement on preventing double taxation.

Issues 'Joint Press Release'

LD232123 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 2030 GMT 23 Oct 86

[Text] Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal has returned to Prague after his official visit to Greece at the invitation of the Greek prime minister, Andreas Papandreou.

In a joint press release, both prime ministers reaffirmed their governments' wish to expand their relations of friendship and cooperation on the basis of the principles of independence, national sovereignty and mutual respect. They agreed that the Reykajavik meeting between Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan had been an opportunity to find a mutually acceptable basis for working out a proposal for a radical reduction in strategic weapons levels. They expressed their hope that the leaders of both superpowers would continue their efforts to overcome their differences on the interpretation of the ABM Treaty and on the matter of a total and definitive nuclear test ban, which are preventing them from reaching an agreement.

Other Reportage

For Greek reportage on the visit to Greece by Premier Lubomir Strougal, including meetings held with Greek Prime Minister Papandreou and banquet speeches, see the Greece section of the 22 October Western Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

HUSAK RECEIVES GDR'S HERMANN AXEN 23 OCT

LD231649 Prague Domestic Service in Slovak 1600 GMT 23 Oct 86

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, today received Hermann Axen, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, who has been in Czechoslovakia on a short working visit. Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, was in attendance.

During a cordial comradely talk, both officials expressed their satisfaction at the fruitful development of relations between the communist parties in keeping with the conclusions of the 17th CPCZ and 11th SED Congresses. They noted both sides' commitment to strengthening friendship, exchanging experience and increasing advantageous cooperation in the interests of reinforcing the cohesion and unity of the countries of the socialist community. They voiced full support for the latest peace initiatives by the Soviet Union delivered by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, in Reykjavik, and affirmed Czechoslovakia's and the GDR's determination to promote these far-reaching proposals in close collaboration with the other Warsaw Pact member staes. They stressed that it was especially topical and necessary to adopt concrete steps to strengthen peace, to stop the arms race, and to prevent the militarization of space.

During their meeting, they spoke highly of the new political initiative by the SED to establish a nuclear-weapon-free zone in central Europe, adding that the CPCZ was a party to this initiative.

POLAND'S GORYWODA ARRIVES IN PRAGUE 23 OCT

LD240838 Prague CTK in English 0706 GMT 24 Oct 86

[Text] Prague Oct 23 (CTK) -- Polish Deputy Premier and Chairman of the Planning Commission Manfred Gorywoda arrived here tonight at the invitation of Czechoslovak Deputy Premier and Chairman of the State Planning Commission Svatopluk Potac.

At their working meeting they will deal mainly with the fulfillment of task arising from the conclusions of talks held between the two countries' top representatives, the development of mutual economic cooperation and the coordination of national economic plans for the 1991-1995 period.

STEFANAK ON HIS TALKS IN PRC, JAPAN, INDIA

AU221328 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 21 Oct 86 p 6

[Interview given by Michal Stefanak, member of the CPCZ Central Committee and head of the CPCZ Central Committee International Affairs Department, to Rudolf Nittmann: "Solidarity and Cooperation in the Struggle for Common Goals" -- date and place of interview not given; opening paragraph is RUDE PRAVO introduction]

[Excerpts] A CPCZ delegation led by Michal Stefanak, member of the CPCZ Central Committee and head of the CPCZ Central Committee International Affairs Department, recently conducted talks with representatives of the Japanese Communist Party and the Japanese Socialist Party, the CPC, the Communist Party of India, and the Communist Party of India (Marxist). [paragraph continues]

The results of these talks and other current issues of the international communist movement are discussed in an interview that Michal Stefanak, head of the CPCZ delegation, gave to RUDE PRAVO and PRAVDA.

[Nittmann] What was the purpose of the trip to the three important Asian countries -- Japan, China, and India -- and how would you evaluate its results?

[Stefanak] I would like to say, first of all, that the talks which the CPCZ delegation conducted in those countries are an integral part of our party's wide-ranging international activities. In this way we implement the tasks which the 17th CPCZ congress laid down for the foreign policy sphere. The specific aim with regard to the international communist and workers movement is to enhance class solidarity between fraternal parties by means of equal cooperation in the struggle for common goals, for peace and socialism, while respecting differences in the individuals parties' tasks and conditions of activity.

It was in this spirit that we conferred with the Communist Party of Japan, the Communist Party of India, and the Communist Party of India (Marxist). In Japan and India we also had several meetings with representatives of the Japanese Socialist Party and of the Indian National Congress (I), the ruling party. We regard all these talks as useful and beneficial. They confirmed their readiness to promote international relations in order to contribute to mutual knowledge and cooperation between the peoples of our countries and confirmed their determination to cooperate even more closely in the joint struggle for peace and averting the danger of a nuclear war, and against the aggressive policy of imperialism.

In the PRC we had a meeting with leading officials of the CPC Central Committee Internatonal Liaison Department, the first meeting of its kind in a long time. We also regard these talks as a contribution to the implementation of the foreign policy line mapped out at the 17th CPCZ Congress. [passage omitted on the aims of the domestic and international policy of the Japanese Communist Party and the Japanese Socialist Party]

[Nittmann] Public attention here has been aroused by the report on talks with Zhu Liang, director of the CPC Central Committee International Liaison Department. Have these talks yielded any specific results?

[Stefanak] The first specific result is the very fact that this meeting took place. We had an opportunity to talk not only with the director of the International Liaison Department but also with other officials of that department. During these talks we expressed our mutual interest in assisting in the comprehensive development of Czechoslovak-Chinese relations in all areas and at all levels. We agreed that relations between the CSSR and the PRC have reached such a level that it would not be natural if they were not reflected in ties between the two parties as well.

Both the CPCZ and the PRC are the ruling parties in their countries and as the leading forces of their societies they lead their socialist construction. Our talks were therefore aimed at the search for ways to further deepen our mutual understanding and cooperation in order to strengthen peace and social progress in the world. Our side confirmed during the talks the coordinated foreign policy line of the socialist countries aimed at averting the threat of a nuclear war, strengthening peace and international security, and at detente and disarmament. We did not hide our view that a normalization of relations between the CPC and the other fraternal parties of socialist countries, notably the CPSU, would have a beneficial impact not only on the development of our cooperation with the CPC and the Chinese people, but also on reinforcing the international communist and workers movement and all forces of peace in the world.

[Nittmann] Let us now turn to India. How would you assess the CPCZ delegation's talks with the Indian political parties?

[Stefanak] Very positively. We maintain traditionally very good cooperation with the Communist Party of India, with which we have already implemented the third 2-year agreement, which was signed this March. [passage omitted on past contacts between the two parties]

As regards the Communist Party of India (Marxist), this year we held the first direct bilateral talks. During our stay in India we raised the level of mutual contacts and signed the first interparty cooperation agreement. The fact that the positions of our two fraternal parties are identical establishes good prerequisites for the implementation of this agreement.

Our party attaches special importance to the CPCZ's ties with the Indian National Congress (I). It is a ruling party whose foreign policy orientation has a very positive influence on India's position in the present world. [passage omitted on India's policy of nonalignment and on the CPCZ delegation's meetings with rank-and-file party members in India and Japan]

DAILY CLAIMS PRC FOMENTS UNREST IN SE ASIA

AU221550 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 20 Oct 86 p 6

[Jiri Roskot Hanoi dispatch: "Who Is Preventing Detente in Southeast Asia? Faking Blindness"]

[Text] During his recent stopover in London, the Thai foreign minister alleged that his country would help Vietnam economically, but only if the SRV withdrew its units from Cambodia. And China has been heard to speak in the same vein. Almost simultaneously Singapore's Foreign Minister Dhanabalan, who is currently also chairman of the ASEAN's Permanent Committee, claimed that Vietnam is an obstacle to resolving the so-called Cambodian issue.

Relations between the states of Southeast Asia have long been burdened by distortions of the policy pursued in this issue by three Indochinese countries -- Vietnam, Laos, and the People's Kampuchea. In evaluating this situation the ASEAN states obviously underrate the serious consequences for that area, were the People's Kampuchea to be left to the tender mercies of the Pol Pot followers and their raids. A hidden, or even open, unwillingness to acknowledge that Cambodia has a popular and responsible system is regrettably seducing many ASEAN countries to short-sightedness. Nobody applauds Pol Pot's folowers' crimes but it seems that their units are sometimes regarded as a battering ram which could facilitate the return of former Cambodian politicians, such as Son Sann and others. The substantial is lost in the illusion: It is disregarded that the Pol Pot followers represent the storm troopers of the clique which is responsible for the genocide in Cambodia -- a clique which has not given up its ambitions to return to power. At the same time, one tends to overlook -- and this is as dangerous -- the systematically expressed goodwill of Vietnam and the People's Republic of Kampuchea to resolve all controversial issues with the ASEAN countries, and to resolve them in the only way that takes the real interests of the Cambodian people into account: by discontinuing all assistance to the Pol Pot gangs and by making sure they disband. At the same time, the groups of Vietnamese volunteers who help defend the country's sovereignty would leave the People's Republic of Kampuchea.

This also directly concerns China which, although not a member of ASEAN, is the principal generous patron of the coalition of so-called Democratic Kampuchea. As we know, so far China has rejected a normalization of relations with Vietnam without preliminary conditions. Instead, it is striving to coerce the SRV -- judging by the "offers" quoted above -- by promising it assistance in exchange for a betrayal of the SRV's international policy with regard to the People's Kampuchea. This is not the path to stabilization in the area. And it is also why Vietnam justly rejected these attempts to drive a wedge between the Indochinese countries, which want to develop full contacts both with the ASEAN states and with China on the basis of equality of respect for sovereignty, and of mutual advantage. It is those who fake blindness in the face of reality who are the obstacle to settling the situation regarding the People's Republic of Kampuchea.

SOUTH AFRICAN LINKS TO MACHEL DEATH NOTED

LD211110 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 2230 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Commentary by editor Vaclav Kvasnicka]

[Text] The tragic deaths of the highest Mozambican representatives have posed a number of questions. The aircraft in which Samora Moises Machel was returning from Zambia, where he had headed a Mozambican delegation at a meeting with the presidents of Zambia, Zaire, and Angola, crashed near the Mozambican border on South African territory. This is where the bandits from the so-called Mozambican Resistance Movement, controlled and financed by the Republic of South Africa, are operating. This is why Alfred Nzo, the general secretary of the African National Congress, and this is not a coincidence, at a press conference in Copenhagen today accused the South African government of either being directly or indirectly responsible for the death of the Mozambican president.

Although the investigation of the whole case is far from closed, the tragic death of the Mozambican president is being closely tied to the hostile policy pursued by the Republic of South Africa, which has recently stepped up actions against the progressive regime of Mozambique. This is why the Mozambican government more than once appealed to the international community for help in stopping the aggressive actions against progressive African states. There has been open talk that the Republic of South Africa has been preparing extensive military operations against Mozambique with the aim of overthrowing the government of Maputo. The people of Mozambique and the national liberation movements of Africa have lost in Samora Moises Machel an important figure under whose leadership the Frelimo party and the Mozambican Government have been carrying out progressive social and economic transformations, fighting for the consolidation of the sovereignty of Mozambique, its political and economic independence, and championing in foreign policy an anti-imperialist line and cooperation with socialist states.

Samora Moises Machel held many Mozambican and foreign distinctions. He received the International Lenin prize for strengthening peace among nations and the Soviet Order of Friendship Among Nations. In 1981 he paid an official visit to Czechoslovakia. The news of the tragic death of Samora Moises Machel has, therefore, profoundly touched the people of our country.

BENO, POLEDNIK CHAIR PARTY SECRETARIES MEETING

LD232302 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1700 GMT 23 Oct 86

[Text] A nationwide consultative meeting of secretaries of the regional and Prague and Bratislava city CPCZ committees for political organizational work was held today in Prague.

The first part of the meeting, which was chaired by Jindrich Polednik, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, dealt with the findings and experiences of party work with young people and the tasks in educating the young generation following the 17th party congress, and with the current state and program for the future mass development of physical education and sport.

The second part of the proceedings, which was chaired by Mikulas Beno, secretary of the party Central Committee, dealt with measures for implementing the resolution of the party Central Committee Presidium in connection with the annual membership meetings of primary party organizations next year, and with other topical tasks of political organizational work aimed at ensuring the implementation of the conclusions of the 17th CPCZ Congress.

OFFICIAL VIEWS NUCLEAR POWER INDUSTRY PROBLEMS

AU202007 Prague PRACE in Czech 17 Oct 86 p 5

[Interview given by Engineer Jozef Keher, CSSR deputy minister of fuels and power and plenipotentiary of the CSSR Government for the Nuclear Power Industry, to Rudolf Unger: "Why Do We Need Nuclear Power Plants?"; place and date of interview not given]

[Text] [Unger] A distinct qualitative feature of the Seventh 5-Year Plan in the Czechoslovak power industry was the putting into operation of additional nuclear power plant units. At the same time, the original plan of construction was not fulfilled. How would you evaluate the construction of nuclear power plants and the generation of electricity from that source during the preceding period?

[Keher] In preparing the Seventh 5-Year Plan, we assumed tht seven 440-megawatt units of the VVER type would be in operation by 1985 -- four at Jaslovske Bohunice and three at Dukovany. Corresponding to this assumption was the task which the 16th CPCZ Congress set for the Seventh 5-Year Plan -- to produce between 80 and 83 billion kilowatt hours of electricity, with 15 billion kilowatt hours in 1985 coming from nuclear power plants. Owing to delays in production and assembly, only four units at Jaslovske Bohunice and one unit at Dukovany were put into operation by the end of the Seventh 5-Year Plan. It was for this reason that in the final year of the Seventh 5-Year Plan we produced only 11.8 billion kilowatt hours [in nuclear power plants], instead of 15 billion as planned. The difference had to be made up by full use of thermal power stations. It was necessary to produce additional millions of metric tons of brown coal in our collieries below the Krusne Hory mountain range and to ensure perfect operational reliability of all power-generating facilities, many of which are outdated. Moreover, hydroelectric power plants also failed to fulfill their planned output, owing to consistently low water levels.

Despite the failure to meet original targets for the construction of nuclear power plants, by applying the experience acquired at Jaslovske Bohunice we managed to reduce the intervals between putting individual units at Dukovany on a trial run. In Septemer 1985, we put on a trial run the second unit of the V-2 power plant at Jaslovske Bohunice, and in March 1985, the first unit at Dukovany. In this 5-year plan, in March 1986, we put on a trial run the second unit at Dukovany and before the end of the year we expect the launching of the third unit. The fourth and last unit should be put into operation in July 1987.

[Unger] In addition to the power generating capacity of nuclear energy, the implications of nuclear power for coal mining, coal transportation, and for the environment around traditional power stations are also important. Is it possible to quantify these side effects for the period of the Seventh 5-Year Plan?

[Keher] To demonstrate the advantages of nuclear power over coal mining, coal transporation, and the impact on the environment around thermal power plants, it is possible to cite the following examples: A single 440 megawatt reactor produces 10,560 megawatt hours of electricity in 24 hours. To produce the same amount of electricity, a thermal power plant would need about 220 railroad cars of brown coal, each car carrying 50 metric tons. In 1985 nuclear power plants produced 11.8 billion kilowatt hours of electricity. Had this amount been produced in traditional power plants, an extra 415,360 metric tons of sulphur dioxide would have been released into the atmosphere. To prevent pollution on this scale, it would have been necessary to provide desulphurizing installations of the regenerative type at a procurement cost of about Kcs1 billion for each 220 megawatt unit, with annual operating costs of an additional Kcs100 million.

[Unger] In each 5-year plan, the construction of nuclear power plants represents the investment task with the absolutely highest priority requiring the maximum preparedness of all participants. Experience from Jaslovske Bohunice and Dukovany shows that this has not always been respected. Can we assume that construction at Mochovce and Temelin will avoid these "teething troubles"?

[Keher] The financial sums earmarked for nuclear power plant projects convey only a partial picture of the exactingness of their preparation and implementation. The Eighth 5-Year Plan, for example, provides for a volume of investments in the nuclear power industry of more than Kcs40 billion. Concentrating deliveries, building capacities, machinery, and other resources on a task of ths magnitude represents, no doubt, a demanding problem. However, today we are in a position to say that both our Czechoslovak manufacturing base and the broad cadres of specialists possess valuable experience from the projects carried out thus far. However, what we regard as crucial at this stage is to apply even more consistently to the construction of nuclear power plants the results of the scientific and technical revolution -- not only to the technical solutions as such, but also to the technological processes of construction. This should result in further improved quality and, above all, efficiency of this construction. For the Mochovce and Temelin nuclear power plants, for example, we assess from much broader aspects both the question of seismic resilience and questions of deploying automated systems of steering technological processes.

We are often being criticized for failing to make use of fully repeatable designs. However, it is necessary to realize that it is precisely findings and experiences from the construction and, notably, operation of previously implemented projects and the strong influence of scientific-technical development that force us to apply new elements for enhancing reliability, safety, and protection of the environment, while at the same time asking for design solutions that are standardized to the greatest possible degree. As I have already said, questions concerning the efficiency of this entire process are coming clearly to the fore at this stage. At the same time it must be remembered that the risks for all participants of ensuring efficiency at projects of this magnitude are fairly large. These risks also entail a number of problems in discussing and approving documentation and concluding economic contracts for the long periods of construction. A number of problems also concern price formation for special types of building and assembly jobs and for special deliveries. It is logical that conflicts do arise in such situations, conflicts that consequently delay the start of construction but which must dealt with in a highly responsible fashion and at all levels of management. The CSSR Government and other agencies have already adopted a number of measures aimed at stabilizing long-term concepts that are essential for preparation and for improving interaction among participants in construction, including interaction among cooperating CEMA countries. The overall experience and current preparedness of the participants in the construction of the Mochovce and Temelin nulcear power plants provide the prerequisites for fulfilling the tasks set by the 17th CPCZ Congress and the Eighth 5-Year Plan, in spite of a number of problems and difficulties.

[Unger] The operation of nuclear power plants provides a formidable source of secondary heat, which can be used to supply surrounding towns and industrial zones. Is there a plan for the use of this heat in individual 5-year periods up to the year 2000 and thereafter?

[Keher] According to a long-term concept, in 1990 nuclear energy ought to account for 2.1 percent of heat generation, in 1995 for 7.2 percent, and in the year 2000 for 15.2 percent. A conduit for conveying heat from the Jaslovske Bohunice nuclear power plant to Trnava is under construction and will be put into operation in 1988. It will supply heat and hot water to households as well as industry and agriculture. In the next stage, we reckon with the supply of heat from Bohunice to Leopoldov and Hlohovec. We also envision heat supply from Dukovany to Brno, from Mochovce to the Levice area, and from Temelin to Ceske Budejovice.

[Unger] The period of a 5-year plan is far too short for the construction of a nuclear power plant; it usually takes 10 years from the elaboration of the blueprint to the commissioning of the last unit. Looking at things from a long-term point of view, what is the topography of future nuclear power plants and nuclear heating plants up to the year 2000, and thereafter?

[Keher] Unfolded in the present period is the construction of four VVER-440 units at Mochovce, whose trial run should start between 1989 and 1992. At the same time, preparatory and building work is under way at Temelin on the construction of four 1,000-megawatt units of the VVER type with a protective mantle, the so-called containment. At the same time we are looking for suitable localities in eastern Slovakia, northern Moravia, and eastern Bohemia to build in each of them two 1,000-megawatt units.

'AKTIV' VIEWS DELAY, PROBLEMS AT DANUBE PROJECT

AU171108 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 15 Oct 86 p 2

[Jan Havrilla Gabcikovo dispatch: "Stirred Waters of the Future Hydroelectric Power Plant"]

[Text] Gabcikovo -- Following the working meeting on Monday [13 October] of organizations involved in the construction of the system of water projects on the Danube, which was held on the initiative and with the participation of Peter Colotka, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and premier of the Slovak Socialist Republic, a Party economic aktiv was held yesterday, again at Gabcikovo, of the builders of the project. The aktiv, organized by the West Slovakia CPSL Regional Committee, dealt with the results of a recent party check, by the CPSL Regional Committee, on the completion of tasks in the first 9 months of the year.

The results of the party check on the completion of tasks at the water projects, information on which was provided by Stefan Mihalik, secretary of the West Slovakia CPSL Regional Committee, ought to spur Communists working at the building site to overcome the difficulties encountered during construction. As the aktiv confirmed, problems abound but they need not be dramatized. Instead, it is necessary to mobilize forces to reduce the delay in completing this year's planned tasks.

Obstacles at a Critical Point [subhead]

According to the approved timetable, construction worth almost Kcs1.17 billion ought to be carried out on the water management section of the project this year. By the end of September, less than 70 percent of this planned annual volume had been completed, in spite of the fact that the builders enjoyed favorable weather. [paragraph continues]

The state of completion of plans for crucial technological processes at the project is very critical. This concerns, in particular, laying concrete at the Gabcikovo hydroelectric power plant and sealing the dike of the inflow canal with an asphalt-concrete mixture and sealing its botttom with foil. For the first three quarters of the year, the laying of concrete is more than 40,000 cubic meters behind the schedule and the work chart. As was stressed by Milan Chrapciak, director of the Water Management Construction enterprise, the investor of the project, failure to complete tasks at Gabcikovo could substantially affect whether the project is ready for the subsequent years of construction -- which is at a critical point, according to the approved work chart. It could even jeopardize the scheduled completion of the project and the commissioning of the first unit of the hydroelectric power plant. However the mobilization of the resources of everyone involved and the introduction of round-the-clock laying of concrete could reduce the delay -- which is currently about 1 month's work -- to roughly 20,000 cubic meters by the end of the year.

Fruitful Discussion [subhead]

The system of water projects on the Danube, which is a joint venture of two fraternal countries -- the CSSR and the Hungarian People's Republic -- is a demanding undertaking because of its technical design and because of the volume of work and deliveries that must be completed in each year of construction. It inevitably entails numerous technical, organizational, and economic problems, and also problems with materials and equipment. The solution of these problems is sometimes beyond the ability of the direct participants in construction and must be assisted by federal and intersectoral agencies. Julius Hanus, first deputy premier of the Slovak Socialist Republic, who spoke at he aktiv, stressed the importance of adhering, to deadlines at the system of water projects. He also drew attention to significant untapped possibilities in management and organization at the project and in the use of machinery and equipment.

In this connection other participants in the discussion pointed to problems connected with the availability of technology at the project and with the inflexible deliveries by foreign trade organizations. However, they also reluctantly conceded that it should be possible to make better use of what is available at the building site now. In conclusion, participants in the aktiv adopted an appeal, calling on the enterprises and organizations involved in the project to exert exceptional efforts to fulfill the planned tasks, to improve the organization and management of labor, to focus on crucial jobs, to consider those methods that have impeded the improved use of technology, the more efficient use of working hours, the higher shift intensity, and so forth. Greater use must also be made of the party's right of control and of the assistance of other social organizations. This is the only way to make sure that the completion of tasks at the system of water projects becomes a matter of the honor and prestige of every builder of this important venture.

BRIEFS

BORDER COMMISSION ENDS SESSION -- Prague Oct 9 (CTK) -- The Permanent Czechoslovak-Austrian Border Commission ended its ten-day session here today with agreement on measures for the necessary outlining and demarcation of the frontiers in border river sectors in which water conservancy projects are under way. The commission, set up in 1975 under the 1973 Czechoslovak-Austrian Treaty on Joint State Borders, discussed the results of border demarcation work carried out this year, and worked out a program of work for next year. The session was held in an atmosphere of good mutual understanding. [Text] [Prague CTK in English 1340 GMT 9 Oct 86 LD]

MINISTER BRIEFS UN ON NUCLEAR WEAPONS PROPOSAL

LD240128 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2138 GMT 23 Oct 86

[Text] UN/New York; 23 Oct (ADN) -- Deputy GDR Foreign Minister Peter Florin on Thursday [23 October] briefed the UN General Assembly on the initiative from the SED and the SPD to create a nuclear weapons-free corridor in central Europe. Peter Florin stressed the appeal contained in the initiative to all governments who maintain troops in the area concerned to take up negotiations as quickly as possible on the creation of such a nuclear weapons free zone.

The GDR, the speaker stressed, is like the other Warsaw Pact states firmly resolved to continue its policy of dialogue and to deepen it. It would continue its constructive policy for the formation of a chemical weapons-free zone in Europe and its efforts to form a nuclear weapons-free corridor in central Europe. The GDR politician stressed the readiness of the GDR to incorporate its entire territory into a nuclear weapons-free zone. It also supported all efforts to reach an agreement on the elimination of U.S. and Soviet medium-range missiles from Europe as soon as possible.

KROLIKOWSKI MEETS FRENCH COUNTERPART

LD231723 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1451 GMT 23 Oct 86

[Text] Berlin, 23 Oct (ADN) -- Dr Herbert Krolikowski, state secretary and first deputy minister of foreign affairs of the GDR, and Francois Plaisant, director of the European section of the French Foreign Ministry, paid tribute in Berlin on Thursday to the dynamic comprehensive development of relations between the GDR and France.

They stressed the desire of their governments to further develop and to expand their cooperation, which serves the interests of both peoples. Here, the partners in the talk evaluated the good-neighborly relations between the GDR and the France as an important factor of security and stability in Europe.

There was agreement in stressing that, particularly at present, everything must be done to achieve effective results in stopping the arms race and in arms limitation.

Herbert Krolikowski stated in his connection that the GDR emphatically supports the constructive position of the USSR, which was prepared for compromise, during the Reykjavik meeting. The historic chance for eliminating nuclear weapons completely and using space exclusively for peace purposes, which was created thanks to the responsible activity of the Soviet Union, should be used without fail. Working toward this should be the concern of all states and realistic-thinking forces in the world.

Francois Plaisant spoke in favor of the continuation of the East-West dialogue and cooperation among states of different social systems in the interests of predictable international relations and greater security in the world.

Francois Plaisant is in Berlin for political consultations with Kurt Nier, GDR deputy minister of foreign affairs.

TISCH RECEIVES FRENCH CGT WOMEN'S DELEGATION

LD231350 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2022 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Text] Berlin, 22 Oct (ADN) -- The meeting between Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan in Reykjavik has confirmed the need to continue international dialogue in the spirit of detente. This opinion was expressed by Harry Tisch, chairman of the FDGB National Executive Council, and Jacqueline Leonard, secretary of the French trade union federation CGT, when he received in Berlin today the CGT women's delegation visiting the GDR.

During the exchange of views, current tasks of the trade unions in the two countries were discussed. The paramount task is indefatigable support for preserving and safeguarding peace, it was stressed. Although a great opportunity for averting the nuclear threat of the destruction of mankind was missed in Reykjavik because of U.S. adherence to its SDI project for arms in space, the possibility for relevant agreements still exists.

The first concern of the trade union is to work toward ensuring that with the strength of all peace-loving people the interest in preserving life is met. Harry Tisch emphasized that the USSR's comprehensive and far-reaching disarmament proposals offer basic conditions for this.

WILLI STOPH ADDRESSES BERLIN DEBATES 23 OCT

LD231756 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0851 GMT 23 Oct 86

[Text] Berlin, 23 Oct (ADN) -- Two days of deliberations by the SED Central Committee and the GDR Council of Ministers with the chairman of the district/kreis councils and the chief mayor began in Berlin on Thursday. The talks focused on tasks, requirements, and experiences in the work of the local state organs in the implementation of the resolutions of the 11th SED Congress.

The introductory speech was delivered by Willi Stoph, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Council of Ministers. Dealing with the activity of the local state organs, Willi Stoph emphasized to the 800 participants that the task of the 11th SED Congress consists of making even more intensive use of the opportunities of the territories for growth in performance and in the citizens' well-being through the joint work of people's assemblies, enterprises and institutions, with broad inclusion of the working people.

Further Details

LD231946 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1144 GMT 23 Oct 86

[Text] Berlin, 23 Oct (ADN) -- The GDR is undertaking all effort to maintain peace in alliance with the Soviet Union and the fraternal socialism countries together with all forces of reason and realism in the world. This was stressed by Willi Stoph to representatives of the local state organs in Berlin on Thursday. "We assume that the amelioration of the international situation is attainable through the reduction of political and military confrontation, if in the struggle for peace, disarmament and normalization in international relations, the forces of reason and realism find one another and this struggle acquires a scope that has never existed before." The socialist peace and detente proposals serve this aim. In today's world there can be no security on one side at the expense of the other.

Referring to the meeting between Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan, Willi Stoph stressed that the peoples received the new far-reaching proposals submitted there by the Soviet Union with unanimous approval. It has again become evident in Reykjavik where the obstacles lie on the path to arms limitation and disarmament, to the preventon of a nuclear clash on earth and in space.

The speaker continued: "This will give new impetus to the forces of reason and realism -- in Western Europe and in the United States itself -- to thwart the strategy of the military-industrial complex that endangers mankind. Therefore, it is vital now most of all to use the chance and to advocate that the question of war or peace be decided in favor of peace."

The efforts of the GDR are aimed at using the opportunity for a change for the better and at enlarging it and transforming it into reality of ensured peaceful cooperation among the peoples and states. Therefore, the GDR places its policy of dialogue at the highest level at the service of the explanation and implementation of the socialist peace policy.

Further in the course of his speech, Willi Stoph dealt with the work of the local state organs. The tasks of the 11th SED Congress consists of making even more intensive use of the opportunities of the regions for an increase in performance and in the citizens' well-being through the joint work of people's assemblies, enterprises and institutions, with the broad inclusion of the working people.

"They should work actively to carry out comprehensively intensification in their sphere of responsibility, to create better and better regional reproduction conditions for all combines and enterprises and to tap the local reserves for the development of performance and efficiency. This is also the path to the implementation of the law on the local people's assemblies."

The new dimension in the work of the local state organs after the 11th congress consists, among other things, in their devoting great attention to comprehensive intensification and, at the same time, to the protection and systematic raising of the material and cultural living standard of the citizens, in the sense of implementing the economic strategy.

"The role of the local people's assemblies in the management of the social, economic and intellectual-cultural development in the regions has increased," the speaker then noted. The practice whereby the councils submit proposals to the people's assemblies that allow the deputies to undertake concrete tasks that serve the fulfillment of the plan or the qualified preparation and execution of the important resolutions, has proved itself.

Stoph emphasized the comprehensive intensification of the national economy as the foundation for a dynamic and durable growth in all spheres. An even more effective linkage between the advantage of socialism and the achievements of the scientific-technological revolution first took place here. This especially applies to the broad development and use of key technologies. Creating better and better regional reproduction conditions for this is among the essential features of the responsibility of the local state organs concerning the state as a whole.

"Making more labor available by the specific saving of work places in accordance with the Schwedt initiative is of great national economic importance," the speaker emphasized.

Multiple shift working connected with the full use of production equipment makes it necessary from the beginning to take into account social affairs and requirements. "This concerns working and living conditions in the enterprise and in the area and includes measures for taking care of children. Also to be considered is rush-hour traffic, the supply of housing for shift workers on a priority basis, suitable opening times for shops and services as well as supplementing intellectual and cultural facilities."

Willi Stoph dealt in detail with the further work of the local councils to implement the housing construction program. The instruction given by the 11th party congress to build or to modernize a further 1,064,000 dwellings by 1990 makes it necessary for every bezirk and kreis to consistently implement the plans in this fiels. "It is now more than ever necessary in the management by local councils that the comprehensive means that have been planned for housing construction are concentrated on those areas where the living conditions of the citizens need to be improved most effectively."

Speaking about the tasks of the local rural state organs, Willi Stoph said: "The development of the socialist village as the center of working and farming life is connected indivisibly with the increase in agricultural production and its effectiveness. We are talking about well-kept villages characterized by good living conditions, an active social, intellectual, cultural, and sporting life as well as close community among the inhabitants."

The speaker recommended to the councils of the large towns to take better account of their housing areas to further strengthen contact with all citizens.

Work with citizens' petitions is a primary political task for all state organs, Willi Stoph said, and a fundamental element of socialist democracy. "The important thing is that the citizens should be helped quickly and effectively. All legal and national economic potential is to be used for this. In many cases it is possible to find rapid and sensible solutions together with the citizens and with the support of enterprises and social organs."

In conclusion, the chairman of the Council of Ministers said: "The standards set by the 11th SED Congress demand of every state functionary that he distinguish himself by high political and specialist ability, that the work close to the people and that he have firm principles and always sets an example. He must behave modestly toward citizens react sensitively toward their indications, suggestions and criticisms and give on-the-spot help to make the necessary changes possible. Actively and full of ideas, he must help the new to break through and be prepared to make use of the best experiences of others in his own work."

GYSI HOSTS RECEPTION FOR CHURCH REPRESENTATIVES

AU211300 [Excerpt] At a reception given in honor of the Executive Committee of the World Federation of Reformed Churches in Berlin on Saturday [18 October], Klaus Gysi, state secretary for church affairs, praised the work of the world federation for peace, justice, and humanity and against imperialist exploitation and racism. "We are grateful that the World Federation of Reformed Churches is facing the central challenges of our times in such a determined way," he said. Referring to the nuclear danger, which does not distinguish between ideologies, religions, races, sex, and national borders, he reported on the things linking Marxists and Christians in this struggle. [passage omitted]

INTERIOR MINISTRY HOLDS CONFERENCE ON TRAINING

AU210936 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 18-19 Oct 86 p 2

[Excerpt] Berlin (ADN) -- The principals of schools and other leading staff workers of the German People's Police and other organs of the Ministry of Interior discussed the further tasks related to training and advanced training after the 11th SED Congress at a working conference on Friday [17 October]. Army General Friedrech Dickel, minister of the interior and chief of the German People's Police, pointed out that good results have been achieved in training and advanced training, particularly in the time since the 10th party congress. This is an essential prerequisite for guaranteeing public order and security, he said. It is now increasingly important to better meet the higher requirements that result from the new stage of social development in the GDR and from the international situation. [passage omitted]

TWO JAILED FOR 'TRAFFICKING' IN PEOPLE

LD241021 Hamburg DPA in German 0954 GMT 24 Oct 86

[Text] Berlin, 24 Oct (DPA) -- Two 18 and 19 year-old apprentices of the Bundesversicherungsanstalt fuer Angestellte (BFA) [Federal Insurance Office for Employees] have each been sentenced to 2 and 1/2 years imprisonment in East Berlin. According to information in the BERLINER MORGENPOST, they were accused of "trafficking in human beings" (escape assistance) in a trial that took place in camera. The Senate interior administration refused any comment in response to questions.

The two young men drove to East Berlin on 20 September and were arrested following a visit to a discotheque. The GDR press has not reported the case so far. The East Berlin authorities merely informed the Senate of the arrest of the two men some days later.

BRIEFS

OUTGOING CAMBODIAN AMBASSADOR -- On Tuesday [21 October] Horst Sindermann, deputy chairman of the State Council and member of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee, received Phi Thach, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, for a farewell visit. [Excerpt] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 22 Oct 86 p 6 AU]

NEW AMBASSADOR TO JAMAICA -- On 15 October Karlheinz Moebus, GDR ambassador to Jamaica, was received for the presentation of his credentials by Florizel Glasspole, governor general of the Republic of Jamaica. The partners in the talk agreed that increased efforts of all governments and peoples are necessary to safeguard world peace. They expressed their interest in developing relations between the two countries. [Summary] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 16 Oct 86 p 4 AU]

NEW AMBASSADOR TO TUNISIA -- On Wednesday [8 October] Habib Bourguiba, president of the Tunisian Republic, received GDR ambassador Manfred Stantke for the presentation of his credentials. [Excerpt] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 9 Oct 86 p 2 AU]

SARLOS OPENS AUTUMN SESSION OF PARLIAMENT

LD231116 Budapest MTI in English 0955 GMT 23 Oct 86

[Text] Budapest, October 23 (MTI) -- The autumn session of parliament started in Budapest on Thursday. Present at the session are Janos Kadar, general secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, and Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers. (Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council, stayed away for illness.) Other members of the HSWP Political Committee, the chairman of the Central Control Commission, the secretaries of the Central Committee, and members of the Presidential Council and the government were also in attendance. Those present also included several leaders and members of the Budapest diplomatic corps.

Opening the session, Speaker Istvan Sarlos announced that an MP of Budapest resigned as she accompanied her husband who had left for a lasting mission abroad. A new MP has been elected in the constituency. Parliament approved the resignation of the former MP and declared the mandate of her successor as verified.

Then parliament approved the following agenda:

1. Discussion of a draft amendment to law No. IV/1952 on marriage, family and guardianship,

2. Report on the work and development of the Hungarian Post Office.

Then Dr Imre Markoja, minister of justice, took the floor.

MTI REPORTS COUNCIL OF MINISTERS PROCEEDINGS

LD230703 Budapest MTI in English 2135 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Text] Budapest, October 22 (MTI) -- State Secretary Rezso Banyasz, president of the Information Office of the Council of Ministers and government spokesman, gave the following information on the Wednesday session of the Council of Ministers:

Gyorgy Lazar reported on his talks with the Iranian prime minister. The Council of Ministers approved the report and the social-economic programme of housing supply of the 7th Five-year Plan period. The government passed a resolution to develop economically backward areas and approved the social-economic programme aimed at accelerating their development. The Council of Ministers heard and approved a report on the medium-range plan of economic organizations and the councils.

Rezso Banyasz detailed two major programmes.

"The aim of the currently approved social-economic programme for housing supply is for the number of flats and families to correspond in the settlements by the beginning of the 1990s, and for the stock of flats to qualitatively accord to the current, higher demands of society. In this interest, the housing conditions of further hundreds of thousands of people must be improved in the 7th Five-year plan cycle, with better organized work, a more conscious grouping of financial means, and possibly by leaving off certain 'prestige' projects. It should be made easier and faster for young married couples and familes with three or more chldren to acquire flats of their own.

The technical state of the flats, their convenience standard, and the residential environment in towns should also improve. We cannot come to terms with, and the government will not come to terms with poor, faulty work, with the recurring unfulfilment of the house-building plans, particularly in the capital. further mobility on the housing market must be promoted."

In the course of the 7th Five-year Plan, a total of 320,000 flats must be built, and 140,000-160,000 state flats renovated. Besides this, the programme also envisages the credit and material requirements for renovating 300,000-350,000 homes in private ownership.

Discussing the issue of developing economically backward areas, Rezso Banyasz pointed out that the currently approved social-economic programme is a major stage in implementing the government resolution passed in 1985. The programme affects 23 areas in seven countries, where industry is either lacking or obsolete. As cropland is poor, part of the population has to commute.

"The comprehensive programme of the government is primarily aimed at developing economy, extending job opportunities, and raising incomes. The target is to establish small and medium units, mostly of a background industry character that produce modern products with up-to-date technology. The targets for agriculture are to discontinue loss-making activity, realize soil amelioration, and increase small-scale production. However, mobilizing intellectual resources is equally important. Boosting local and village tourism, and the extension of limitrophe [border] traffic to be major contributory factors in settlement development. Modernization of the traffic and telecommunication of the areas is also considered necessary.

The plan cannot be met without the active participation of the county and local councils, the economic organizations and the population. The main source of central support is the fund of 3,000 million forints for territory development and organization envisaged for the 7th Five-year Plan. Financial support will be decided under an open tender system. Other sources are also available to develop disadvantaged areas such as the water management fund, and the amelioration state subsidy, the total of which can reach 30,000 million forints. The gradual development of backward areas to the most advanced is a long-term task that reaches beyond the current plan cycle -- said the government spokesman in conclusion.

DISSIDENTS MARK ANNIVERSARY OF 1956 UPRISING

AU210734 Paris AFP in English 0155 GMT 24 Oct 86

[Text] Budapest, Oct 24 (AFP) -- Some 60 opposition figures and students gathered in a private apartment here Thursday night to commemorate the 30th anniversary of the Hungarian uprising which was crushed by Soviet troops and tanks.

The ceremony came amidst reports of official harassment of dissidents and a police show of force in Budapest to guard against incidents connected with the revolt on October 23, 1956, which the Soviets put down 12 days later. It was attended by Lazlo Rajk, architect son of a former Hungarian foreign minister of the same name who was hanged in 1959, philsopher Gaspar Milos-Tama, writer Miklos Harazti and the publishers of various underground journals banned by the authorities.

Former Budapest Workers' Council Chief Sandor Racz, who took over after Soviet forces arrived in the capital on November 4, 1956, urged the Western media in a speech "not to accept so-called liberalism in Hungary."

Another speaker, Sandor Fzilagdyi, who heads the undergound journal BESZELO, said that the dissidents "have to accept the fact that a revolution is impossible today and to concentrate on human rights problems."

The participants then rose to sing the Hungarian national anthem and another patriotic song.

Earlier, Mr Harasti said that Laszlo Russay, who had hung a poster out of his window about 1956, had been sent to a mental hospital on Thursday.

He also said that police had just given the head of the underground publication AB, Gabor Demski, 10 days to leave his Budapest apartment, which is also used as a shop.

Meanwhile, a reliable source said that Hungarian authorities had confiscated the passport of Ferenc Koszeg, who organized a petition in Hungary, East Germany, Czechoslovakia and Poland calling the Budapest uprising "a common heritage and an inspiration."

The source said 122 well-known figures in Eastern Europe had signed the document.

REPORT URGES BROADLY BASED TEACHING OF RUSSIAN

AU211110 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 17 Oct 86 p 1

[Article by Andras Bencsik: "Emotional Ties"]

[Text] A female Russian language teacher had a legendary reputation in her high school, although she was exceptionally strict. Yet, her reputation was nourished by her classes, where students knew and loved Russian above the average level. Actually, her legendary reputation was based on nothing else but her way of holding conversations with her students in Russian from the first, discussing the big and small issues of everyday life and without being disturbed by the fact that the students spoke with difficulty and made mistakes in this new language. The main thing was to make the student speak and think in the language. She was able to combine with ease the strict rules of the curriculum with her experience as regards discussions that went beyond the curriculum. The result was that her students were day by day more willing to speak Russian and more at ease in doing so. They realized through their own experience why it was worth their while to memorize words and inflections.

It might not be her personal example, but perhaps the experience of similarly good or bad examples that gave an incentive to the Hungarian-Soviet Friendship Society to search for and find new ways and possibilities of educating Hungarian youths in the spirit of internationalism and making them clarify their world outlook and their relationship to the Soviet Union. According to the statement made by the Presidium of the Hungarian-Soviet Friendship Society, in educating our young people it is necessary to find possibilities that are different from formal elements and extend beyond acquiring a rich knowledge, in such a way that stronger personal memories remain with the young people.

The example of the young lady teacher is thus a matter of general application since teachers have an enormous role in forming the world outlook of young people; so do all people who, out of strong feeling or a sense of vocation, act to increase the friendship between the two peoples.

There is a lot to be done in this field, because the teaching of a history that does not always clarify the interrelationships and a lack of information are obstacles to the development of a historical outlook and a soundly based awareness of nationhood that are of mobilizing force. There are those in almost all strata of youth who have turned away from political and public life. They have done so because, among other things, it is their generation that is mostly burdened with the problems of starting a career and setting up a family.

It is necessary urgently to create a clear picture of the situation that results from a changing and not always easy life, and which is often affected by prejudices and a schematic or even idealistic approach. In order to go along with this requirement, the best and most effective method is to promote and help people acquire personal experiences.

There is a wide variety of opportunities, whether we are talking about primary school children, high school students, or vocatiional school students. It is, however, beyond doubt that there is no general recipe for success. Depending on location, age, and interests one has to find a way to further enrich among young people the traditions of relationship between the two peoples.

FINNISH FOREIGN MINISTER ENDS VISIT 22 OCT

LD231651 Helsinki International Service in Finnish 0930 GMT 23 Oct 86

[Excerpts] During his visit to Hungary, Finnish Foreign Minister Paavo Vayrynen stressed the importance of the so-called second basket of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. The second basket of the CSCE, which deals with the questions of economic, scientific and technological cooperation, should receive considerably more attention during the CSCE follow-up meeting due to begin in Vienna next month, Vayrynen said. He was speaking yesterday at the Hungarian Institute of Political Science in Budapest before the end of a 3-day official visit to Hungary. [passage omitted]

The Finnish foreign minister ended his official visit to Hungary late on Wednesday evening, when he left for Yugoslavia to attend a foreign ministers meeting of the neutral and nonaligned CSCE countries. On the last day of his visit, Vayrynen met the Hungarian leader, Janos Kadar, and the chairman of the Hungarian Parliamentary Foreign Affairs Committee, Matyas Szuros.

The Finnish foreign minister described his talks in Budapest as useful and intersting. According to Vayrynen, speical attention was drawn to Finnish-Hungarian cooperation in questions of trade and the economy.

LAZAR RECEIVES CSSR DEPUTY PREMIER LUCAN

LD231427 Budapest MTI in English 0823 GMT 23 Oct 86

[Text] Budapest, October 23 (MTI) -- Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, met Matej Lucan, Czechoslvoak deputy prime minister, in Budapest on Thursday. The cordial and friendly talks were attended by Judit Csehak, Hungarian deputy prime minister, and Ondrej Durej, ambassador of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic to Hungary.

PORTUGUESE COMMUNIST PARTY CHIEF LEAVES BUDAPEST

LD231059 Budapest MTI in English 0908 GMT 23 Oct 86

[Text] Budapest, October 23 (MTI) -- Alvaro Cunhal, general secretary of the Portuguese Communist Party, visited Hungary from October 21 to 23 at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers party. Alvaro Cunhal was accompanied by Domingos Lopes, alternate member of the PCP Central Committee and deputy head of the Foreign Affairs Department.

Alvaro Cunhal held talks with Janos Kadar, HSWP general secretary, and Matyas Szuros, HSWP CC secretary. The leaders of the two parties exchanged views on topical international affairs and the topical issues of the international communist and workers' movement. In cordial, comradely atmosphere the sides informed one another about the state of their countries and the work of their parties, and surveyed the futher development of inter-party relations.

Alvaro Cunhal left Hungary on Thursday. He was seen off at Budapest's Ferihegy Airport by Matyas Szuros.

TRADE UNION CHIEF RECEIVES TU RESEARCHER

LD230712 Budapest MTI in English 2208 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Text] Budapest, October 22 (MTI) -- Gunther Kopke, director of the European Trade Union Federation Research Institute, visited Hungary from Octobver 19 to 22 on the invitation of the Central Council of Hungarian Trade Unions (SZOT).

The director was briefed on the political and economic state of Hungary, the economic management system, the social position, the role and interest safeguarding activity of trade unions and the activity of the theoretical research institute of trade unions.

In the course of talks with Hungarian trade union leaders, Gunther Kopke gave a brief on the research targets of the Brussels-based institute, and assistance to the trade unions.

Sandor Gaspar, president of the Central Council of Trade Unions, met Gunther Kopke Wednesday and informed him on the tasks facing the Hungarian trade unions.

LAZAR HEADS DELEGATION TO CEMA SESSION

LD231746 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 23 Oct 86

[Text] The CEMA session will commence in Bucharest on 3 November. The delegations will be led by heads of governments. The Hungarian delegation will be headed by Prime Minister Gyorgy Lazar.

GORYWODA LEADS DEBATE ON ECONOMY AT SEJM MEETING

LD231258 Warsaw PAP in English 1052 GMT 23 Oct 86

[Text] Warsaw, Oct. 23 -- The Polish Sejm (parliament) started its meeting here today with the agenda envisaging:

-- the first reading of a draft resolution on national socio-economic plan for the years 1986-1990,

-- a government report on the state of implementing a new system of steering socio-political progress in the national economy,

-- a report by the Sejm commission on government draft law on factory welfare and housing funds in units of socialized economy,

-- deputies' questions.

The meeting is attended by Wojciecj Jaruzelski and Zbigniew Messner.

The Sejm supplemented the first point of the agenda with the first reading of government's draft law on amendments to some laws regulating the functioning of the socialized economy. The Sejm also supplemented the agenda with a report by the Sejm Administration, Internal Affairs and Justice Committee and the Sejm Legislative Committee on government's draft law on amendments to the law on misdemeanors.

The debates started with chairman of the government planning commission, Vice-Premier Manfred Gorywoda taking the floor.

Presenting to the Sejm the main contents of the draft five-year plan, Vice-Premier Gorywoda stressed that its final shape came as a result of analyses, comments and motions forwarded by broad social and professional circles as well as the outcome of the discussion and resolutions of the 10th PUWP Congress.

Describing the conditions for implementing tasks for the quinquennium, the speaker said that they were and would continue to be complex. We are dealing with the lowest in the history growth of quantitative production factors and at the same time -- with the increasing needs of society, decapitalization of fixed assets and high debt, he said.

Elaborating on the assumptions for the government's policy which could secure the fastest possible rate of this country's development, Gorywoda said it had to be aimed at using qualitative sources of development and widely understood modernization, while drafting the plan, Gorywoda said, necessary was a sharp and, sometimes, socially very difficult selection of the goals.

Among the basic social goals contained in the national socio-economic plan, Gorywoda named an improvement of foodstuffs and industrial articles supplies, inflation reduction, progress in solving the housing problem and development of health care, extension of the education base, schooling and culture, and the just shaping of people's incomes.

The speaker found the rate of export growth linked with deep changes in its commodity structure to be decisive in materialization of social and economic goals of this quinquennium, and went on to present a programme of plans which are to stimulate and increase export.

JARUZELSKI DELIVERS KATOWICE PZPR CONFERENCE SPEECH

AU221921 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 20 Oct 86 pp 1, 3-4

[Speech by Wojciech Jaruzelski, PZPR Central Committee first secretary, at a Katowice Voivodship PZPR accountability and election conference held in Katowice on 18 October]

[Text] Esteemed Comrades: I am pleased to be able to take part in your conference and to convey to you sincere greetings and best wishes from the Central Committee Politburo and Secretariat.

Katowice Voivodship is a region that is making a great contribution -- material, scientific, and cultural -- to the achievements of our entire nation.

Your party organization, which has 252,000 members, is also the largest in Poland. Its membership includes over 126,000 workers, and every sixth party member in Poland who is also a worker is active here. There are a great many seasoned and conscientious work leaders, activists, and social activists in Silesia and the Basin, whose patriotic and responsible attitudes proved themselves in very difficult times.

People's Poland has never been let down by the industrial heart of the country and its hardworking and selfless people.

I am aware of the significance of this fact all the more when I recall the Katowice Voivodship conferences I attended in June 1981 and January 1983. They mirrored those extremely complex times. A comparison of the current situation with the one that obtained at that time gives one more confidence and strengthens the conviction that, although we are treading a difficult path it is the right one.

This is the result of the implementation of the line adopted at the Ninth Extraordinary Congress and the great work that gave rise to the achievements of the 10th congress, the result of implementing the line of socialist renewal, accord, and struggle; socioeconomic reforms; and profound changes within the party itself.

However, being certain of the correctness of this policy cannot make one careless. On the contrary, it raises and makes more demanding -- and it must make more demanding -- the requirement for it to prove itself by engendering constant and systematic improvements, even small ones, which are nevertheless felt by people. This not only applies to the national or voivodship level, but even the lowest levels.

One of the fundamental changes to have occurred in our situation is that we can no longer be satisfied because something wrong has not happened on a particular day. Doggedly and daily, at every level, and in each sector we should ask ourselves, starting with the Central Committee first secretary and ending with the rank and file comrade: What has occurred that is good?

What new contributions to the achievements and developent of our fatherland have we made today, this week, this month?

I can state with approval that duty understood in this sense has defined the main direction of today's meeting.

At the beginning of the eighties, our party was faced with the need to effect fundamental changes in our ways of thinking, leading, and operating.

Under pressure from a growing number of difficulties, and under fire from our enemies, who were strengthened by many weaknesses in our own ranks, we had to find an answer to what was the most important question facing us: What should we defend and what should we conquer? What should we continue and what should we change?

To find an answer the party did not desist from harsh criticism, including self-criticism. In doing so it defended the fundamental achievements of the Polish revolution and maintained inviolable socialist positions.

At that time it proved very useful to reflect on the collective experience of our party, the workers' class, and the entire nation. In particular, I have in mind the Polish October. The 30th anniversary of that memorable Eighth Central Committee Plenum falls tomorrow. It became the turning-point, the culmination, and the positive resolution of a sociopolitical drama.

The events of that time, which had deep roots in Polish soil, marked Poland's entry into the international process of eliminating the deviations that had been produced by the so-called cult of personality, a process that the CPSU displayed great courage in commencing, and a return to the creative sources and content of socialism, to Leninist injunctions and norms.

It represented a stiff test for convictions and attitudes, and called for profound ideological and ethical reflection.

On the one hand, there was a reluctance to effect essential changes, an ossified dogmatism, a sectarian mistrust, and a nihilism that undermined national dignity. On the other hand, there was a certain reactionary and nationalist froth combined with cosmopolitan revisionism, and the desertion of polotical chameleons, who were hurriedly "throwing the baby out with the bath water," having themselves previously stirred up the situation so fervently. Moreover, some of them became professional experts in antisocialism and have remained so to this day.

In its struggle with these tendencies, a creative and responsible current began to clear a way for itself. It created the necessary conditions for better use to be made of the heroic work of reconstruction; industrialization; revolutionary social changes; and the great educational and cultural advances of previous years.

The process that led to the eighth plenum was complicated. The reports prepared by a Central Commission, appointed to examine the social conflicts in the history of People's Poland and their causes, points out that despite a great burden of difficulties and significan costs -- both social and personal, human costs -- the prevailing mood of the time was not composed of elements of regression and collapse but was characterized by a constructive and invigorating process that was full of hope.

Although not everything proved true, for such is history, the corrections to the construction of socialism under Polish conditions that were made at the time; and the constant enrichment of social practice by employing new solutions made October an important stage in the collective biography of the Poles.

During the 30 years that followed, confirmation of this stage was provided by both good and bad developments.

In good ways -- when the party, fathful to its ideological principles, acted in accordance with the spirit of the times.

In bad way -- when the party, acting contrary to the creative requirements of Marxism-Leninism, lost its class-based compass and leaders distanced themselves from reality and made arbitrary decisions.

Today the experiences of October mean, above all, increasing trust in the party and its reliability; concern for maintaining a close link with the workers' class and society; and the observance of Leninist principles and norms.

We remember how after August one of the first and leading slogans of the enemy was: "Socialism is unreformable." The party -- the same but different -- has not only proved its ability to effect profound changes but has also brought to the fore the need to make such changes permanent by implementing a package of institutional and legal guarantees. These measures have been unequivocally entered into the PZPR Statute and are currently being entered into a document of the highest importance -- the first program in the party's history.

This means that today socialist renewal is not only being defended by our subjective will but also by stable norms and appropriate institutions. Above all, the practice of recent years has confirmed that there will not and cannot be a turning away from socialist renewal. In particular, there will be no return to a high-socialist renewal. In particular, there will be no return to a high-handed manner, megalomania, arrogance, and arbitrariness.

The move forward is continuing and must be continued. However, it is not a process that takes place at the touch of a button, but one whose course runs through unavoidable conflicts. Indifference and demagogy, bureaucratism and a lack of the habits of co-management are barriers and obstacles that cannot be removed by uttering a magic spell. It is the party's task to expose such obstacles and barriers and consistently surmount them.

We have many new solutions. Today, however, the center of emphasis is making fuller and better use of what is new, first and foremost. The ideas of democracy; self-management; self-government; initiative; participation, and control must be given concrete human form in practice. It must be ensured that everything will collectively contribute to what is of the greatest importance -- efficiency.

This will determine the size and quality of Poland's contribution to the process of reconstruction and acceleration, which is nowadays encompassing real socialism to an ever greater extent, following the historic 27th congress of Lenin's party.

During numerous meetings with the leadership of socialist states, I had an opportunity to assure myself that we are all essentially asking similar questions and searching for answers that point in a similar direction. Moreover, this not only applies to the socialist community, but also to states with similar systems that remain outside the community's cohesive structures.

Such is the logic of the contemporary world, the incontestable injunction of socialist development.

While attacking the greatest importance to the observance of the fundamental principles of our Marxist-Leninist theory, we should maintain an uncompromising position vis-a-vis tendencies to water down and impoverish this theory, irrespective of whether such tendencies emerge from the right or the left. Overcoming such tendencies is one of the conditions for the development of ideological thought and socialist practice.

It would be a dangerous and unforgivable paradox if a system born in a great burst of revolutionary thought, created in opposition to orders established by previous eras, if the most important shift to the future in history were to set in immovable forms and lost that which is most valuable about it -- its momentum, impetus, and inextinguishable youth.

By boldly dealing with and solving complicated contemporary problems socialism is becoming more efficient. Thus, it is no accident that the current of change coursing through our countries today is encountering the opposition of imperialism.

Today's discussion was dominated by internal matters. Always and everywhere, however, this is linked to developments in the international situation.

The Soviet Union and the entire socialist community is continuing its peace offensive. It is being aided by the increasingly closer coordination of the foreign policies of our states, operational mutual exchanges of information, and consultations on initiatives and undertakings. This style of cooperation, which is closely linked to the line adopted at the 27th CPSU congress, befits the spirit of mutual respect and trust, strengthens internationalism, and extends the range and effectiveness of our action.

I would now like to make a few comments about the recent U.S.-Soviet summit. The international community awaited its result with hope. The Soviet Union did not disappoint these hopes. In Reykjavik, Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev presented an extremely bold offer of important agreements on limiting arms and proceeding to radical nuclear disarmament. This could have quickly led to a historic breakthrough in East-West relations and a new situation in the world.

The opportunity was not exploited. The American administration once again bowed to the diktat of the military-industrial complex. We did not coin this term ourselves. Thirty years ago, the then U.S. president, General Dwight Eisenhower, who knew these mechanisms well, warned against the growing might of these forces.

In some areas of technology the United States already has one foot in the 21st century. However, in terms of political thought the country is still short on realism. Imperialist dreams about ruling the world are being revived, and they now include space.

The Reykjavik summit was an extremely instructive lesson, which has one again made everyone who is capable of thinking in a responsible way aware of the basic question of modern items: Confrontation of peaceful coexistence?

American-Soviet relations, of course, can in no way be frozen at absolute zero. We believe that the farsightedness and consistency of the Soviet leadership and the Americans' characteristic pragmatism will bear fruit, despite many obstacles, in the form of a continuation of a matter-of-fact dialogue.

People's Poland -- a country located in a sensitive place, the most sensitive place in the world and exposed to revisionist threats -- is, due to its bitter historical experiences, most vitally interested in the success of negotiations, an improvement in the international situation, and sound disarmament agreements.

Our nation is making a direct contribution to the process of European stability -- not only in the form of activity in the international forum but also and, above all, as a result of progress in the process of accord, internal consolidation, and restoring balance to the economy.

It is only caution and internal stability that really count in the world. Only stable countries can be responsible and respected partners -- and this applies to both East and West.

We have much evidence that Poland is respected in the world, mainly for the effective and sovereign resolution of its own affairs, for its return to the path of development, and for everything that decreases the threat of destabilization in Europe.

Even the foreign press, including the Western press, writes about Poland in this way.

Recently, for instance, signals have appeared that the lifting of the so-called sanctions against Poland is being considered in Washington. In the Thursday edition of TRYBUNA LUDU, Wlodzimierz Lozinski convincingly demonstrated that they had clearly ended in a political fiasco, had "worn themselves out."

This does not alter the fact that the West's illegal moves dealt a great economic blow to Poland and caused Poland enormous losses, losses amounting to billions. If it had not been for these losses we would have been so much further ahead today, and would have been living so much better.

However, today, viewing this from a certain distance, we are capable of discussing the subject without emotion, coldly.

One should not be surprised by these restrictive moves. They have their own logic. The West has its own imperialist and antisocialist goals -- to weaken and disorganize Poland and thus weaken socialism as a whole.

That this was done to the living body of our nation is a different matter, an ethical issue above all. So is the assumption that our society is incapable of thinking, the essentially insulting notion that it has no brain. How else can one explain the U.S. administration's tough opposition to attempts at imposing sanctions against the criminal regime of the Republic of South Africa, which it justifies by saying that sanctions would worsen the living conditions of the society of that country while simultaneously maintaining sanctions against us for so many years -- sanctions that are only meant to harm the PPR authorities?

Against this background, it is impossible to avoid the following question: How can those Polish citizens who vociferously supported sanctions and called for their imposition and continuation wipe out their disgrace? They praised them quietly, then attempted to remain silent about them, and finally some of them began to back out surreptitiously, to issue hypocritical appeals for the sanctions to be lifted. How are they going to justify their behavior to society, to millions of Polish families?

Recently, the same people have once again attempted to revive dead slogans and structures. Foreign pay plays a not unimportant role in this.

Let me share a certain thought with you. Before the outbreak of World War II, Hitler's Reich demanded an extraterritorial "corridor" from Poland. [paragraph continues]

Today, some people once again want Poland to agree to the creation of a "corridor," this time an antisocialist one. It would be, in a way, extraterritorial -- exempt from Polish law and reserved for persons who had many times proven their uncompromising hostility to the Polish state. Today, they are trying all out to catch up with fleeting reality. They declare that it is their intention to assist in improving the health of Poland and its economy.

We remember their "therapy" which, had it not been for a painful operation that was necessary for the defense of a state and nation whose existence was extremely threatened, would have led to fratricidal fighting and economic catastrophe.

Can anyone in his right mind expect us to walk carelessly into this clumsily laid trap?

Goodwill does not mean naivete. Thus, accept our advice: Stop before it is too late, and stop on good terms.

In the past few years I have visited many plants, schools, farms, and service facilities and have talked to a multitude of people in towns and villages. I continue to receive letters from thousands and thousands of people.

All of them want to enjoy a life that is better, easier, and richer, and this is only natural. At the same time, they stress -- they deserve respect and praise for this this -- that we must run the economy on more modern and thriftier lines, work better and more efficiently, justly share what we produce, and assume increasingly exacting tasks.

To do this we need calm, and our accord policy is helping us to achieve it. The 10th congress decisions have enabled us to give this policy a wider range. That is why talks and consultations continue to be carried out and in some sectors preparatory work is going on. We will inform our people about the results of this work.

It is not for reasons of expediency and seasonal tactics that we continue to create new areas of political-social militancy for responsible people who hold differing views. What we are doing is the right thing to do, one that enables us to exploit the entire potential of civic commitment, experience, and intellect for the sake of our overriding national good -- the PPR.

Dear Comrades, let me say at this point with pleasure that the present experience of your region in uniting the people for the sake of patriotic action is a source of our conviction that the processs of accord will move ahead and will produce the expected results.

It has not been possible to paralyze the Polish economy. Although slowly and with great effort, our economy continues to get up and regain its development elan, a fact for which the efforts and dedication of the workers class and farmers, the resourcefulness of engineers and technicians, and the toil of economists and organizers are mostly responsible. We offer cordial thanks to known and unknown people responsible for this.

The state of our economy also owes much to the fraternal assistance above all from the Soviet Union, which was accommodating in helping us overcome our difficulties, and to the sympathetic attitude of the other socialist countries.

A few days ago USSR Premier Nikolay Ryzhkov visited Katowice. His Polish visit was another important step in the process of tightening Polish-Soviet cooperation, which profits by the identity of our development goals and methods and by the process of reforming the economic mechanisms in line with the resolutions of the 10 PZPR and the 27th CPSU Congress.

We agreed that extensive cooperation and direct links between enterprises and scientific research centers form the basic plane of cooperation. At present, about 300 Polish and Soviet partners are already committed to this cooperation, and their number will continue to increase. We will intensify and improve the methods of this cooperation because it is not only the extent of cooperation that counts, but also its new and qualitatively higher goals.

The USSR continues to make it clear that it attaches great importance to cooperation with Poland. Our bilateral relations are becoming really exemplarly relations. Long-term programs and accords have created extensive opportunities for us to occupy a worthy place in the great process of acceleration in the USSR and other socialist countries and to make an original contribution to it.

Great tasks of modernization are before us. The USSR and other socialist countries continue to make dynamic efforts in this direction. Advanced industrial and scientific-technological solutions are not lacking, and many of them not only match the Western solutions, but even surpass them. We want to use them on an increasing scale and we will.

At the same time, as we have often declared, we are ready for a complete normalization with the capitalist countries. Poland is ready for extensive, equal, and mutually beneficial cooperation with all countries, and the realistic circles in the West continue to realize this better and better.

Esteemed Comrades! Now about economic matters. Comrade Zbigniew Messner, chairman of the Council of Ministers, spoke about them at the Warsaw PZPR conference. I also had an opportunity to speak on this subject in Zielona Gora. The third plenary session of the Central Committee will be mainly devoted to this. Thus, for these reasons I would only like to come back to some matters that are a special concern of the working people. The unshakable interdependence between the economy and the social sphere is increasingly better understood. In order to fulfill our basic duty to serve man well, qualitative changes must occur in the entire economy. We were talking about this, here in Katowice, at a local meeting of the Government Presidium, in June 1984, in a wide context of environmental protection, the power industry, and transportation. The actions that have been undertaken are bringing concrete results, although they are not satisfactory everywhere. There has been progress in the market, especially the food market, but also concerning the majority of industrial goods. However, shortages in supply still persist. They result from the fact that production output is not sufficient and from inevitable curbs on imports. But there also is subjective negligence.

In my recent conversations with Kielce residents I heard complaints about the quality and esthetic value of goods, difficult conditions of shopping, and low standard of services. People have a right to demand not only to be able to buy basic goods -- in order to, as one says, put something one one's back -- but to demand a greater variety of goods, improved durability and functional quality of products, fashion, and comfort.

One way to create a consumer market is to tie production more closely to trade, set up industrial-trade enterprises, expand the network of enterprise shops, and so on.

Local industries could do much in this regard, and that is why the people's councils should accelerate the development of these industries along the correct lines. The State Council examined these issues the day before yesterday and noted that progress in this regard is still inadequate. I think this also applies to your voivodship.

Much has been said here about the housing situation. There has been a great deal of construction in this voivodship in the past 40 years, but it is a fact that almost 50 percent of all apartments were built before the war and that repairs to them are slow, rare, and expensive. The institutional priorities set up this year for the repair and overhaul of apartments can accelerate progress in this regard. We must not be slow in taking advantage of these priorities, and this applies especially to your voivodship, in which repairs and overhauls of old apartments are the weakest point of the housing economy.

Housing construction is the main issue, of course. Its costs are the highest in your voivodship, and you know why. Still, construction should not take such a long time here -- 3 years on the average -- because many of the reasons for this length of time are subjective. The Bytom and Gliwice construction combines operate under the same conditions, but Bytom combine is much more efficient in implementing its plans and production and achieve high standards of performance and correct economic indexes. What conclusions have you drawn from this fact?

In view of all this the initiatives promoted by the Katowice people's councils are all the more valuable. It was the only council in Poland to set up a standing commission for young people's housing. This initiative should be imitated. Better progress is possible. As Comrade Leszek Okaj stressed, a sense of vocational duty is the crucial factor, both on construction sites and in voivodship and central offices. Managers and administrative workers who come to terms with and retreat before difficulties are just as responsible as bad construction workers.

In your region, the protection of the natural environment is a particularly nagging question. However, Silesia and the Zaglebie region are the only regions of Europe with such a concentration of industry. Many agglomerations are coping with this problem. Also in Poland, a number of regions call for increased protective measures, such as Warsaw, Krakow, Lodz, and several other voivodships, as well as the Baltic coast. By the end of this quinquennium we shall have spent more than Z800 billion for environmental protection. Every 10th zloty spent on investment in the production sphere is allocated for that purpose, whereas in the past decade, it was every 50th zloty. It is in this region, though, that one sees most activities toward this direction.

The long-term program embraces the comprehensive undertaking, from correct use of equipment installed up the modernization and exchange of technology, and up to the construction of new sewage treatment plants. The realization of this program is supported by system mechanisms and a preferential credit policy. The current 5-year period will be the first one in which the spread of negative phenomena will be halted and the process of their elimination will start. Among other things, the concentration of dust particles will go down by 25 percent. Sulfur dioxide pollution will decrease slightly. The purity of rivers will improve, particularly in their upper reaches. The thrifty use of waste products will considerably increase. We hope that these measures will be supported by the wide-ranging ecological movement, by the activity of the nature protection league and youth organizations. We are open to any initiative, irrespective of whether it is coming from a rostrum or from a church pulpit, as long as it is objective and realistic. We are also interested in international cooperation in this sphere which, anyway, I stated a year ago at the United Nations.

However, we can tell good intentions from the noise raised by those who want to turn ecological issues into another counterfeit chip in the game against socialist Poland.

Transportation and communications in your great conurbation are still a sensitive issue. You have 3 million commuters a day and an enormous mass of freight, and this creates commitments that are unknown in other regions. In this situation you continue to take effective measures such as the construction of a system that better relates rail communications to bus and streetcar communications, and you do this with the help of the funds provided for by the Government Presidium. Unconventional improvements such as making bus drivers' wages dependent on the regularity of their bus trips should also be imitated.

We continue to catch up with our areas in many sectors, including social infrastructure. The great natural increase all thoughout the past 40 years and the present high natural increase have boosted our difficulties many times over, as attested to by the facts presented here by Comrade Marianna Skrzypek. School lessons in two and even three shifts and refusal to accept children for day schools because there are no vacancies are sad necessities which we must ease and eliminate.

You must remember the times when Silesia and the Basin were spoken of in a very solemn tone of voice and there was no end to praise. But in the welfare sector much less was done than is done today. In comparison to the second half of the seventies, in the pst 5-year period, 50 percent more primary schools were commissioned, 80 percent more kindergartens, 50 percent more nurseries, nearly 70 percent more outpatient clinics and health centers, and three times as many places in welfare homes.

Similar trends appear, anyway, on a national scale, and all this in the most difficult period of extrication from a profound economic breakdown. But the economic laws cannot be bypassed. Faster resolution of social problems is dependent on the pace of national income growth. What is needed is a resolute and faster movement toward higher effectiveness. This is the fundamental task of the second stage of the reform. Its effects thus far are very significant. It started fundamental systemic changes and it freed numerous initiatives. However, it failed to ensure a fundamental breakthrough toward intensive, fully rational management.

The implementation of the economic reform at present is not water-tight and there are even gaps in it in some echelons. There are many objective and subjective reasons for this, and we have often spoken about them. The mechanisms of the reform are not to blame. We must now make the economic reform water-tight with the help of cost effectiveness analyses. We must finish with the practice of "giving a hand" to bad managers. We must resolutely promote those who are efficient, and thrifty, and who show initiative. This is the briefest illustration of what we mean by the leading idea of the second stage of the reform. Manysided work on the practical features of this stage is still going on, and its results will be submitted to public consultations.

A stabilized fuel-energy base is very important for economic development. It is based on coal in our country, but the geological and production conditions of our miners continue to be more and more difficult. They have to dig out deposits that go deeper and deeper. The average depth of coal mines amounted to 383 meters 20 years ago, but now it amounts to 550 meters. In the Halemba, Dymitrow, and Pstrowski collieries miners have to work below 900 meters, but conditions are even more difficult in the Walbrzuch basin.

In order to maintain the present production of coal, miners must work selflessly and technological and organizational administration must be highly efficient.

The Boleslaw Smialy mine is an example of valuable initiatives because its production includes above-average amounts of large coals, which are in great demand. The employment of novel equipment and methods, for which Manager Stanislaw Galeczka is especially responsible, has brought about this achievement. The Andaluzja and Czerwone Zaglebie mines have also scored similar achievements.

The growing energy needs continue to make it increasingly necessary to be thrifty in using coal and electric energy, which is a product of coal. Waste has many sources -- from the mines through to the technologies of combustion and the processing of coal into products. This is also true of all fuels and raw materials.

The conservation programs adopted at the beginning of the eighties have produced good results. We were able to achieve almost 50 percent of the increase in the 1983-85 production by better utilizing our raw materials, fuels, and energy. In your voivodship it is the Katowice foundry that has distinguished itself by cutting the losses of coking gas by 120 million cubic meters a year. The Brzeszcze mine has been able to modify its boilers, which burn mining gas, in such a way as to make annual savings of almost 9,000 metric tons of coal. A few years ago the Ferrum foundry switched the second shift to night hours when electricity is cheaper and unlimited, and has thus improved its situation and workers wages.

These examples show that it is not true that "superficial reserves" have been exhausted. Why is it that other enterprises, especially those that "devour energy,," do not tap these reserves? For example, cost effectiveness analyses could make the producers of carbide realize that it is necessary to arrange for vacations in such a way as to concentrate production in summer months.

The necessity to conserve is still unknown in many enterprises, as attested to by the fact that the foundries operating open-hearth furnaces have increased their energy-intensiveness by 20 percent in the past 15 years and that this has increased the annual consumption of fuels by 270,000 metric tons. The reasons for this are longer periods of smelting, failure to observe technological norms, and deteriorating skills of workers.

It is the task of economic mechanisms to create conditions that are favorable to tightening conservation measures and eliminating waste and losses. Prices are one such mechanism. Realistic prices for coal are an increasingly urgent issue, but we must approach it cautiously by reconciling economic requirements with social considerations.

Katowice Voivodship's economic potential includes more than just coal and steel. The Rafamet and Poreba plants produce machine tools, the Zgoda plant produces marine engines, and other plants produce the small Fiat cars, refrigerators, bicycles, chemical fertilizers, paints, toiletries, clothing, and many other items.

Katowice Voivodship also accounts for a quarter of our national export. Polish mining machines, designs, and extraction methods are famous throughout the world. My foreign trips and talks with foreign guests in our country often confirm this.

Katowice Voivodship exports not only coal and steel, but also electroengineering, chemical, and light industry products. However, your export potential is far from being exhausted, as was stressed by the committee report and by Comrade Zdzislaw Drabek's speech. I am entitled to assume that your party organization, which is famous for its many valuable pro-export initiatives, will also score new remarkable results in this regard.

In People's Poland, Katowice Voivodship has become a great center of science and a home for over 12 percent of our scientific research potential. I am pleased to state that you know how to promote science and to tie it more effectively to production. You continue to focus research, development, design, and implementation work on the issues that are closest to the working people and most crucial for the economy.

The achievements of inventors, rationalizers, and workers of the scientific-technological base must be able to make the workers' efforts increasingly easy, safe, and productive.

That this can be done is shown by improvements in mechanized coal mining equipment carried out by Jan Zajac, Stanislaw Szweczyk, Stefan Staron, and Stanislaw Gagolski, in coal combines carried out by Stanislaw Brzyski, and in electrohydrualic cranes carried out by Piotr Remus.

In order to pave the way toward modernity, science and inventiveness themselves have to be modern. And yet in some colleges, institutions, and research establishments honest achievements and inventive passion are forced to tolerate more than one relic from the past, narrow-minded interests, lifeless bureaucracy, and incompetence in the management of resources.

For example, 5 years ago the Research and Development Center of the Power Industry in Katowice began to implement an important part of the government program for developing this sphere. Planned expenditure was Z2.2 billion, but actual expenditure turned out to be Z3.3 billion. What is more, instead of saving 6-8 million metric tons of fuel, only 88,000 tons were saved. Within the framework of this program, the "Bistona" plant spent over Z1 million in order to save 1 metric ton of fuel worth several thousand Zlotys. TRYBUNA ROBOTNICZA was right to call this "technological progress in reverse gear."

The manpower shortage can be felt more keenly in the Kataowice Voivodship than any other region. This applies to production and the entire sphere of population services. Labor exchanges note only 23 people who are looking for work, at a time when enterprises are advertizing for 63,000 employees.

The certification of jobs and the brigade from of work organization will encourage a better application of manpower reserves.

Unfortunately, the brigade system is being spread around the voivodship too slowly, just as it is all over the country. So far it has only been introduced to several thousand enterprises. The Central Committee members who recently visited the Soviet Union had an opportunity to convince themselves of the values of this system. They emphasize its strong incentive effect and the way it makes workers feel responsible for their work. Soviet experience concerning complex brigades also deserves attention. These brigades consist not only of production employees, but also of administrative and technical employees directly connected with production. This permits all parts of the production process to be interconnected.

One must realize that the increase in the number of people of working age in the next few years will be very low. The race for higher wages and the buying-off of employees from one workplace to another is a path that leads to a further deterioration in economic relations, to higher inflation, and lower work discipline. Without a firm rationalization of employment, and especially without rapid organizational and technological progress, there can be no solution to the problem of manpower shortage.

The GDR has been successfully treading this road for many years. Between 1960 and 1965, the national income in Poland and the GDR increased threefold. But the population in Poland during this period rose by one-quarter, and in the GDR it fell somewhat. This is merely one example showing what possibilities of rationalizing employment we have and how great a role the certification of jobs may play in this process.

The planned economic structural changes, and technological reconstruction and accelerated development of those industrial branches that determine progress is of extreme importance for voivodships. This is reflected in the draft national socioeconomic plan for 1986-90. However, it would be a mistake to wait patiently and passively for a great structural "push." It is essential to abandon outdated commodities, eliminate efficient technologies, and improve the profile of production.

There are accusations that the investments policy merely perpetuates the structure of industry in force so far, erases the vision of modernity, and consolidates parochial business interests. There are proposals to change the paths of investments urgently and fundamentally. However, this is not quite that simple. The principles of the 5-year plan are aimed at structural changes, but in a feasible way. At the beginning of the eighties we were forced to carry out important investment cuts. Over 1,5000 important undertakings were shelved. A later improvement in the situation permitted the continuation of almost 900 tasks. When deciding whether to continue or restart a project, one applies the criteria of modernity, chances of export, and energy and materials intensiveness. For the continuation of these projects may encourage the performance of the structural changes we desire.

In any case, was it possible to postpone the construction or development of the Nitrogen-Phosphorous Fertilizer Plant in Police, the Nitrogen Plant in Wloclawek, the Cellulose-Paper Plant in Kwidzyn, or other similarly important projects? The Katowice region knows best that the expansion of coal mines is essential, if only to maintain the present level of extraction.

Apart from the correct choice of investment paths, it is equally important to raise the efficiency of investment processes, shorten the time they take, and not exceed cost estimates. A review of investment programs will be carried out to see if they are efficient and contain modern construction solutions. The central investments program will be checked by a government commission, and enterprise investment projects will be checked by ministers and voivodas. Socioprofessional organizations, especially the Chief Technical Organization and Polish Economic Society, should take an active part in this. The Council of Ministers will make a final assessment next year, presenting at the same time practical suggestions for changes in the program, tax concessions, rules behind the granting of credits, and so on. For the program review itself is meant to prevent a spread of outdated structures and to accelerate the modernization of production.

The difficulties and problems we are facing are enormous. But even so we hold trump cards and have chances. The point here is not the attainment of unfeasible and impossible goals. The point is that if we make maximum use of simple reserves, use working time better, eliminate waste of materials and energy, and liquidate improper use of machinery, we can achieve a major jump in progress. And this depends on all of us -- on us Poles, the party and its allies, the authorities, self-management bodies, trade unions, and the whole of our society. Therefore we must act more decisevely and consistently. The use of all these reserves is our common nationwide duty today.

Dear Comrades! Today's talks mark the end of the first and very important phase of the accountability and election campaign., Time is needed in order to make a proper assessment of it.

However, already today one can say that the voivodship conferences have confirmed the enormous efforts put in by the party cells and aktivs whose tenure is coming to an end, and their devotion to service for the party.

The conferences have rendered general and unanimous support for the party line and have tried to translate the resolutions of the 10th congress into the language of local conditions. Priority importance was given to problems that need to be tackled and can be tackled at voivodship level without waiting for them to be settled "upstairs."

This is of fundamental importance, for it is the party that should first and foremost counteract local and group parochialism for the sake of national interests.

Favorable changes have taken place in the composition of delegates. Before the ninth congress, 28.5 percent of them were workers and peasants, and today the percentage is 47.

The number of candidates for party membership continues to rise. Most of them are young people, mainly workers, but also peasants.

The elections of new voivodship party authorities have confirmed our class line. If in 1981 31.1 percent of the people in these authorities were workers, today the percentage is 49.8 perecnt. The party expects the new authorities to be faithful to the principle formulated at the end of the 10th congress whereby one should start with oneself; the higher one's post, the greater one's responsibility; and the greater one's responsibility, the greater should be one's effort for the sake of the party, workers class, and nation.

It is also important and valuable that we have generally overcome the habit of celebrating party events and painting them in festive colors. You yourselves know best how far we have come since the spectacles staged at the "Spodek" plant in Katowice, among other places. There is no time and room for this in a party that is rejecting theatrics and appearances and is placing emphasis on tangible effects of its own work.

A businesslike, objective, and critical assessment of the situation will determine how successful the accountability and election conferences and meetings have been. Many delegates spoke about issues which concern working people. But only some of them spoke of how the factories, institutions, and organizations from which they come intend to repair their own shortcomings. Therefore some conferences stopped halfway, as it were, between generalization and specifics.

Generalization and the vague nature of assessments is also encouraged by the fact that we do not devote enough attention to revealing differences in the standard of work between various workplaces. It is too seldom asked who is incapable of performing set tasks and why, and who manages to do so successfully. That is why at the approaching sessions of voivodship committees, especially in those voivodships where these weaknesses occur, it will be necessary to clearly formuate assessments and tasks and indicate to whom the are addressed.

I fully agree with Comrade Bogumil Ferensztajn when he speak about unpopular yet essential methods of criticism. Let me quote a soldiers' saying at this point: "More sweat during exercises means less blood on the battlefield." One can put it another way: "Sharper criticism at meetings means better results in life." That is the essence of the problem.

Another problem is that society feels that post-congress activity is not energetic enough. We are plowing too shallowly. We will return to these matters in full at the third plenum. This plenum, or at least the economic part of it, should assess where and why there are delays in performing the tasks of the 10th congress. We will systematically hold party organizations and cells to account for this, as well as the central and regional authorities.

That is how, under our conditions, we interpret the meaning of restructuring -- as a process of profound changes in party work style, unity of democracy and discipline, innovate thought and action, and the relentless discharge of duties.

I am impressed by the meetings in the field. I got to know many excellent hard-working people. Most Poles work well and solidly. But they are capable of being poisoned by a minority which ignores its obligations, especially in those spheres that affect man's standard of living. We must see to it that this minority feels bad.

Many burdens have objective reasons behind them and we cannot afford a rapid solution to various difficult problems. This is all the more so the reason why what we do have should function well.

There can be no minor matters for the party, first because, in the common way of thinking, every "slip" or any shortage or shortcoming is identified with the authorities and the socialist state in general. Whether this is justified or not, it is the truth.

And second, because what may seem of secondary importance on a general scale is often a vital issue to a man or his family. We must heal every human pain.

Whenever a citizen is wronged, his honor violated, or life for him is difficult because of someone else's neglect, soullessness and ill will, the party must do everything it can to remedy the situation.

We must not let neglect and breaches of the law remain without a reaction from us. Unfortuantely, situations like this are still tolerated or allowed to float on the surface of daily affairs without anyone "getting to the bottom" of the situation to reveal the perpetrators of wrongdoing.

One example of this was the situation in the rural district of Tyszowicein Zamosc Voivodship. A lack of proper party supervision and lack of reaction to signals from society led to the fact that the voidvodship authorities failed to react in good time to various misdemeanors committed by people in the rural parish leadership. Only intervention by the Supreme Chamber of Control and a Central Committee team set in motion a series of steps by voivodship party and economic-administrative bodies.

Although it is better late than never, this kind of "late" always costs the party and people's rule of some of its prestige in a socialist state.

We expect the party's control and auditing commissions, state control and investigation bodies, and the Worker-Peasant Inspectorate to be relentless in revealing wrongdoing and bringing about sanctions against those guilty of neglect and distortions that harm the social interest and socialist justice and morality.

In the accountability and election campaign we are now entering a stage on which all this depends. Now is the time to assess our party base -- the primary party organizations. Not even the best national and voivodship programs can replace the energy of these.

The natural division of the Central Committee and voivodship committees into departments and commissions must not act as a burden on primary party organizations. With their role and their closeness to everyday life, they embody party ideology, policy, and all the spheres and goals of party activity.

Of course, the division into specialized departments permits a more detailed knowledge of affairs and increses scope for action. But it is bad when, as is often the case, this specialization is construed as narrow-minded bias, under the influence of which a uniform picture of the tasks and activity of primary party bodies emerges.

The problems and tasks set by the 10th congress are concentrated in the primarly party bodies. They should therefore be viewed closely together.

Special assistance is required by those primary organizations containing 15 members and less. These comprise over 56 percent of all primary party organizations and contain almost one-fifth of all party members.

Party groups will also hold their accountability and election conferences. There are almost 30,000 of these in Poland. The 10th congress has supplied then with statutory powers and given them tasks. We are giving them the chance of finding full meaning in life.

Briefly, the campaign will have been successful if every single party organization knows what it has to do to fully implement the entire 10th congress resolution.

Our allies from the ZSL and SD, PRON members, and nonparty people were invited to the conferences. They said that the 10th congress line enjoys their understanding and support. This reminds us once more that open meetings are an unsufficiently used possibility of increasing our ties with society and influencing it. As Comrade Janusz Jozwiak rightly said, this applies especially to young peopole. The party statute makes meetings like this compulsory at least once a year. Let us see to it that all organizations hold such meetings.

While aiming to expand the scope of accord and dialogue, the party must pay particular attention to its ideological identity. A party that is unanimously ideological and cohesive will be in a better position to fulfill its role of encouragement in this process. Hence the particular importance of ideological tasks, from the social sciences right up to mass forms of training.

The trade unions and workers self-management bodies are exceedingly important and permanent bodies of socialist democracy and a valuable forum of party contact with work forces.

Their high social prestige, independent activity, and partnerlike position vis-a-vis the authorities suit todays' needs. They combine criticism and lively concern for working people's affairs which a feeling of joint responsibility for both the distribution of resources and their effective creation and multiplication.

It is the joint task of the party, trade unions, and workers self-management bodies to combat bureaucratism, haughtiness, and soullessness, as well as to overcome lack of discipline, waste of manpower and resources, and demogogy.

The first congress of the Federation of Trade Union of Miners with almost 500,000 members will take place in a few day's time. I hope that this congress will be an important feature of the preparations for the second OPZZ assembly.

It is answers, backed by deeds, to the following questions addressed to every PZPR member and candidate member that during every accountability and election campaign confirm and strengthen the party's image of proximity to the workers class and working people, and its image of justice, innovation, and effective action.

Comrade, what will you give of yourself and what specific tasks will you solve now and next year? How will you confirm your party allegiance with your work quality and service to society?

What do you intend to do to bring order and calm to your milieu so that it may become more efficient and that the principles of justice and warm interpersonal relations may exist within it? Will you present at least one suggestion and energetically implement a goal or useful initiative?

These are apparently easy questions containing the essence of all the tasks ahead of us and the condition necessary for performing them.

The Central Committee is convinced that the authorities elected today -- communists, workers class, and the whole society of Silesia and the coal basin -- will, as usual, not fail and that they will furnish examples of dedicatd, well organized, and efficient work for the good of our nation and socialist Poland.

WALESA REFUSED PASSPORT FOR U.S. VISIT

LD231811 Vatican City International Service in English 1445 GMT 23 Oct 86

[Text] Warsaw, Poland -- Polish authorities today refused to grant a passport to Solidarity leader Lech Walesa. Walesa was to travel to the U.S. to receive a $10,000 prize from the private John Rogers Foundation. The foundation previously honored Archbishop Desmond Tutu of South Africa, and Mother Theresa of Calcutta. All three are Nobel Peace prize laureates for their human rights activities.

BRIEFS

AFGHAN RELIGIOUS DELEGATION VISITS -- On 16 October Andrzej Gdula, director of the PZPR Central Committee Social and Legal Department, received a delegation from Afghanistan's Ministry of Religious Affairs, which is in Poland at the invitation of the Office of Religious Affairs. He informed the visitors about the political, social, and economic reforms that are taking place in Poland the directions of state policy that were mapped out by the 10th congress. Abdugafoor Baher, Afghanistan's minister for religious affairs, spoke about religious policy and national consolidation processes in Afghanistan. [Summary] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 17 Oct 86 p 2 AU]

POLISH-HUNGARIAN THEORETICAL CONFERENCE -- On 20 October Henryk Bednarski, PZPR Central Committee secretary, received participants in a Polish-Hungarian theoretical conference organized by NOWE DROGI and TARSADALMI SZEMIE and devoted to questions pertaining to dialogue and social accord. The delegation was led by Stanislaw Wronski, chief editor of NOWE DROGI, and Rozsa Warro, deputy chief editor of TARSADALMI SZEMIE (the theoretical and political organ of the MZSMP). The meeting was also attended by Gyoergy Biczo, ambassador of the Hungarian People's Republic. [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 21 Oct 86 p 2 AU]

GNA SESSION REPORTED BILL ON REFERENDUM PASSED

AU232011 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1940 GMT 23 Oct 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 23/10/1986 -- Thursday, October twenty-three, proceedings of the Fourth Session of the Ninth Grand National Assembly (GNA) opened in Bucharest, RCP General Secretary Nicolae Ceausescu, president of Romania attending. Participating are members of the leadership of the RCP and Romanian statokzdeputies as well as many guests -- heads of central institutions, mass and public organizations, representatives of the working people, of the Romanian scientific and cultural life.

Heads of diplomatic mission accredited in Bucharest as well as foreign press correspondents were present in the hall.

Upon the suggestion of the GNA Bureau the following agenda was endorsed: Romania's international activity regarding the development of the political and economic relations and the multilateral collaboration with all the states, the active participation in solving the complex problems of the world life by way of dialogue and negotiations, and in the struggle for disarmament and peace throughout the world; the bill on the alteration of certain stipulations in the Constitution of the Socialist Republic of Romania; the bill on the reduction, by the Socialist Republic of Romania, of the arms, troops and military spending by five percent, and related to this, on consulting the people in a referendum.

During the proceedings of the session President Nicolae Ceausescu took the floor. The speech was followed with particular attention, full satisfaction and approval by all those present.

During the debates many deputies took the stand and shared the views of the head of the RCP and Romanian state regarding the need for all the states to halt the arms race and immediately pass on to real measures for the implementation of nuclear and conventional disarmament. The speakers appreciated the importance of President Nicolae Ceausescu's proposal that Romania should cut by five percent its arms, troops and military spending, an initiative that once more proves Romania's resolve to make a concrete contribution to the cause of disarmament and peace.

The deputies passed unanimously the Grand National Assembly's decision to endorse President Nicolae Ceausescu's speech as a programme-like document of the Romanian foreign policy.

Next a passage was made to the second item in the agenda. The memorandum of the bill on the alteration of certain stipulations in the Constitution of the Socialist Republic of Romania was presented by Manea Manescu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, vice-president of the State Council.

The country's supreme legislative forum passed unanimously the law on the alteration of certain stipulations in the Constitution of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

At the next item in the agenda the Grand National Assembly passed unanimously, by open vote, the law on the reduction, by the Socialist Republic of Romania, of arms, troops and military spending by five percent, and on consulting the people in this respect, in a referendum.

The deputies were informed that recently a series of bills were received at the Bureau of the Grand National Assembly, that are being examined by the relevant standing commissions and will be submitted for debate by the Grand National Assembly at a future meeting during the current session.

The date of resumption of the Grand National Assembly proceedings in plenum is to be announced in due time.

RCP'S COMAN RECEIVED BY PORTUGUESE PARTY LEADER

AU210911 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0832 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 21/10/1986 -- The president of the Socialist Party of Portugal, Victor Constancio, received Ion Coman, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP. A warm salute and fresh successes in his activity were conveyed to the Portuguese socialist leader from RCP General Secretary Nicolae Ceausescu.

Thanking, Victor Constancio requested that cordial greetings and wishes of new success in implementing the RCP programme as well as friendly feelings of high esteem and appreciation be conveyed to Nicolae Ceausescu.

During the talks joint interest was shown in further developing collaboration between the two parties. Aspects of the international life were approached, with emphasis on the two parties' determination to take further action for the halting of the dangerous course of events, for detente and collaboration, for peace and progress the world over.

BRIEFS

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS ROUNDTABLE -- Bucharest, AGERPRES, 10/22/1986 -- A round table was held on Wednesday at the International Law and International Relations Association (ADIRI) in Bucharest, when Professor Allan Wallace, director of the Glasgow Institute of Soviet and East European studies, read a paper on "International East-West Relations". [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1748 GMT 22 Oct 86 AU]

CULTURAL AGREEMENT WITH MONGOLIA -- Bucharest, AGERPRES, 10/22/1986 -- On Wednesday, October 22, a programme for the implementation of the cultural and scientific collaboration agreement between the Romanian Government and the Mongolian Government over 1986-1990 was signed at Romania's Foreign Affairs Ministry. The programme provides for the growth of bilateral collaboration in science, education, culture and the arts, the press, radio and television. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1746 GMT 22 Oct 86 AU]

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON VISIT BY SOVIET DELEGATION

Belgrade Talks 'Significant'

AU230939 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2100 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Text] Petr Demichev, first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, has stated that his talks in Belgrade were significant and that they opened up new prospects for Yugoslav-Soviet cooperation. In a statement to Radio Yugoslavia, Demichev assessed economic cooperation between the two countries as successful and stressed that in the past 5-year period, trade between Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union reached $35 billion.

Demichev headed a USSR parliamentary delegation which visited our country at the invitation of the SFRY Assembly. Apart from parliamentary contacts, the guests from the Soviet Union were also received by Sinan Hasani, president of the SFRY Presidency.

Delegation in Macedonia

LD232132 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croation 1435 GMT 23 Oct 86

[Text] Skopje, 23 Oct (TANJUG) -- The delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, led by Petr Demichev, first deputy chairman of the USSR Soviet Presidium, which arrived on a 3-day visit to the SR of Macedonia this morning, had talks in the Macedonian Assembly in Skopje, in which both sides expressed satisfaction at the visit and at the achieved degree of cooperation and friendly Yugoslav-Soviet relations.

Dr Vulnet Starova, president of the Macedonian Assembly, briefed the members of the delegation on the development of Macedonia at the economic level and in other fields, laying special emphasis on the functioning of the delegate system. Starova also talked about the Yugoslav policy of good-neighborly relations, stressing that Yugoslav national minorities in neighboring countries ought to represent a positive factor of cohesion and cooperation. Dr Vulnet Starova, president of the Macedonian Assembly, assessed as positive Yugoslav-Soviet relations. Within this context, the SR of Macedonia fosters friendly relations and cooperation with the Uzbekistan Soviet Socialist Republic, which are especially manifested in meetings of the two parliaments' delegations, in meetings of the central committees, governments, ministries and also in numerous cultural, education, scientific, and sport events.

Gligorie Gogovski, president of the Republican Executive Council, and Dr Boris Petkovski, chairman of the Commission for Cultural Contacts with Foreign Countries, spoke about economic and cultural cooperation.

The high-ranking visitors from the Soviet Union today also visited the Tito Institute for Metals, a composition organization of associated labor in Skopje. The members of the delegation toured a number of production halls and inquired about results of and prospects for economic cooperation between this Skopje institute and Soviet partners.

Official Talks Held

LD232129 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1613 GMT 23 Oct 86

[Text] Skopje, 23 Oct (TANJUG) -- Dragoljob Stavrev, president of the Macedonian Presidency, and Jakov Lazaroski, president of the Macedonian LC Central Committee Presidium, received in Skopje today, in separate visits, Petr Demichev, first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, and the members of the Soviet parliamentary delegation.

During the meetings, which took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, the two sides discussed the development of friendly Yugoslav-Soviet relations. They noted that the visit provided stimulus to the further promotion and expansion of mutually beneficial cooperation between Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union, in which Macedonia's participation is considerable.

Dragoljub Stavrev held a formal luncheon in honor of the delegation of the USSR Suprem Soviet Presidium. Apart from the members of the delegation, the luncheon was attended by Jakov Lazaroski, president of the Macedonian LC Central Committee Presidium, Gligorie Gogovski, president of the Macedonian Executive Council, and others.

Dragoljub Stavrev and Petr Demichev exchanged toasts. The delegation visited Skopje's cultural and historic monuments in the afternoon. The delegation will visit Ohrid tomorrow.

MIKULIC RECEIVES BULGARIAN FINANCE MINISTER

LD230348 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1527 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Text] Belgrade, 22 Oct -- FEC president Branko Mikulic received here today Belcho Belchev, minister of finance of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and cochairman of the mixed Yugoslav-Bulgarian committee for economic and scientific-technical cooperation.

In the talks, in which FEC member Tibor Salma also took part, attention was devoted to the further improvement of economic relations between Yugoslavia and Bulgaria. It was stated that trade is not developing within the framework of the plans and that, therefore, essential steps should be taken in order to achieve the agreed level. It was stressed that there is great scope for developing the collaboration of the two countries in industrial cooperation, especially in engineering and electronics. Note was made of the need for developing conditions for the further development of small-scale border trade and the broader opening up of the border for (?traffic and trade).

ORLANDIC RECEIVES PZPR'S CC MEMBER KUCZA

LD222327 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1100 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Text] Belgrade, 22 Oct (TANJUG) -- Marko Orlandic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, today received Ernest Kucza, member of the PZPR Central Committee and director of the PZPR Central Committee's Foreign Affairs department, who is visiting Yugoslavia within the framework of working consultations between the LCY and the PZPR.

The talks, which proceeded in a cordial and comradely atmosphere, covered cooperation between the LCY and the PZPR and the two parties' activities on the domestic scene.

ALBANIAN DECREE ON NAME CHANGES CRITICIZED

AU211258 Pristina RILINDJA in Albanian 18 Oct 86 p 4

[Milo Gjurkiq article: "One Less Worry for Parents in Albania -- Only 'Revolutionary Names' Allowed"]

[Excerpts] There has recently been published in Albania a "Dictionary of Personal Names"; names that show a "Health National Character." [subhead]

Belgrade, 17 October -- The citizens of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania have been freed for some time from worry where choosing names for their children is concerned. They only have to buy or leaf through the official "Dictionary of Personal Names." There is danger of erring if they choose one of the names from this "ABC," first published in 1982 and republished recently.

We must emphasize that citizens of this country have never had any other course open to them, even before the appearance of this extraordinary state index of permitted (and forbidden) names. Two decades ago, in 1966, the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania urgently issued a "Decree on Names." Since that time parents have been obliged to call their children only by "revolutionary names" or names that show a "healthy national character."

Ten years later (1975), in a new decree on names, noncompliance was branded as an attempt to deceive the state. This supplementary act did not even leave adult citizens in peace. They were required, within a certain period, to change not only their first names, but their surnames too, if these names were, as it was put, "inappropriate from a political, ideological, and moral angle." [passage omitted]

This is the real meaning of the two decrees and the dictionary of names. Apart from anything else, it is mentioned that their purpose is to have everybody's names conform to Albanian and Illyrian characteristics. So names can only be considered "ideologically and politically appropriate" if they express a "healthy national character" -- in other words, an Albanian character.

So, for example, the surname Ristiq has become Rista, Vujosheviq has become Vujoshi, Stojkiq has become Floeste, and Pepiq -- Pepa. Kadiq has become Kadia, and Turoviq Turi; Orahovac has become Rahova, Gjorgjeviq has turned into Kjedri, and so on. For a long time it has been difficult in Albania to find an oasis where non-Albanian names are to some extent preserved. Members of the Yugoslav population, who have lived on the territory of modern Albania for centuries on end, have especially been subjected to this policy of assimilation.

The Albanian Government officially informed UNESCO in 1976 that the "national question is solved." In fact, it has been solved in accord with a legal decree on the basis of which many citizens of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania who have refused to accept the names and surnames offered them have been sentenced to jail, sent to so-called labor camps, or exiled to different parts of the country.

So, the People's Socialist Republic of Albania has become a true example for all who wish to "solve" the national problem in such a way. The republication of the "Dictionary of Personal Names" nevertheless shows that it is not all that easy to finish the job of creating "ethnically pure Marxist-Leninist states." But this task is being pursued in Albania with total "revolutionary consistency."

SERB BODIES DISCUSS EMIGRATION FROM KOSOVO

AU171955 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 17 Oct 86

[Excerpts] The situation in Kosovo remains one of the gravest political, moral, and socioeconomic problems of Yugoslav society. Tasks stemming from the political platform are not solved with the necessary resoluteness and persistency, it was said at the joint session of the Serbian SAWP Republican Conference Political System Section and the Coordination Committee for International Relations. Here is Momcilo Boskovic:

The counterrevolutionary and hostile activity of Albanian nationalists and separatists continues this year. The consequence of this is increased emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins. During the first half of this year 1,330 Serbs and Montenegrins have moved from Kosovo to Serbia, 622 in the third quarter alone. This shows that emigration has increased again, Dragan Saponjic, republican secretary for justice and administration, warned in his introductory speech. There are about 650 places in Kosovo now populated exclusively by Albanian nationals. The basic causes of emigration remain direct or indirect pressures, he stressed and added the following:

[Begin Saponjic recording] During the first 7 months of this year alone, 180 criminal acts were registered, acts that present direct or indirect pressure against Serbs and Montenegrins to emigrate. During the third quarter of this year, 21 criminal acts were committed against Serbs, Montenegrins, and Muslims, and among those criminal acts there are still rapes, robberies [razbojnistvo], and other grave acts. During the same period, 101 offenses against public peace and order were committed to the detriment of Serbs and Montenegrins. There were also other forms of pressure, including 34 physical attacks, 29 occurrences of insolent behavior and insults, then molestation, damages to fields, cutting of orchards and vineyards, and other disturbances. [end recording]

There have been some assessments in a part of the information media recently, the republican justice secretary stated, according to which the public expressions of discontent on the part of Serbs and Montenegrins about the situation in Kosovo are considered solely as a nationalist deed and that every case of asking for help outside Kosovo equals nationalism.

[Begin Saponjic recording] Apart from this, epithets are used according to which all those prominent Serbs and Montenegrins who are emigrating from Kosovo and leaving their people are cowards. Such evaluations and epithets will not contribute to the stabilization of gravely damaged intranational relations and to the return of confidence among citizens of different nationalities. [end recording] [passage omitted]

Vlajko Soskic, the first participant in the debate, is of the opinion that the behavior of leading people even before the counterrevolutionary events of 1981 contributed to such a situation in Kosovo. Milan Cukovic agreed with this and suggested that a state-party commission be formed with the duty of establishing who is to blame for such a situation in the province. According to Radosin Rajovic, this differentiation in Kosovo has not been completed and therefore the state of legal security is very poor.

KOSOVO NATIONAL DEFENSE COUNCIL HOLDS SESSION

LD091707 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1542 GMT 9 Oct 86

[Summary] Pristina 9 Oct (TANJUG) -- The Council for National Defense of the Presidency of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo held a session today during which discussion centered on questions of strengthening the combat readiness of the province's territorial defense. Some other questions pertaining to national defense and social self-protection were also discussed at the session.

SITUATION IN KOSOVO DEFENSE UNITS ASSESSED

LD150550 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1357 GMT 14 Oct 86

[Text] Pristina, 14 Oct (TANJUG) -- At a session of the Commission for All-People's Defense and Social Self-Protection of the Presidium of the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee, it was established that significant results have been achieved in strengthening, training, and providing equipment for the units of territorial defense and military police and that their moral and political situation ensured successful realization of tasks. Stress was also laid on the need for a more intensive ideopolitical activity of the LC in these units.

The representatives of the commissions of the LCY Central Committee and the Serbian LC Central Committee for All-People's Defense and Social Self-Protection in the province are also reported to have taken part in the work of the commission.

KOSOVO OFFICIAL CRITICIZES 'LEGALITY' ACTIVITIES

LD201259 Belgrade TANJUG in Serbo-Croat 1009 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Text] Pristina 20 Oct (TANJUG) -- Ljubomir Popovic, a member of the Presidium of the Kosovo League of Communists Provincial Committee, in his introductory address at today's session of the Provincial Committee, said that activities of communists to strengthen constitutionality and legality in this province, despite intensified efforts, have not produced the desired results and that changes in the behavior and work of state organs are necessary to facilitate the more rapid and responsible resolution of the numerous problems. Popovic pointed to the too-lengthy procedure for resolving citizens' complaints and demands and to the dragging out of procedures when making decisions, the consequence of which is the maintenance of illegal situations. This creates an impression that society is unable to solve conflicts.

The Provincial Committee session will set further tasks for the state organs in realizing constitutionality and legality and in bringing them more up to date.

BRIEFS

HASANI NAMED TO ACADEMY -- Pristina, 21 Oct -- The Kosovo Academy of Arts and Sciences has elected four new full members of this scientific institution. These are: Sinan Hasani, from the sphere of literature; Bozidar Jovanovic, from the sphere of economic sciences; Musa Hadziu from the sphere of medical sciences; and Svetomir Arsic from the sphere of sculpture. [Excerpt] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1609 GMT 21 Oct 86 LD]